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Rebellion Reported In Major Syria City

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Syrian rebels have staged a major uprising against the government of President Hafez al-Assad and the city of Hama 120 miles (193 kilometers) north of Damascus has been sealed off, informed U.S. sources said Wednesday.

The uprising appeared to be confined to Hama, the sources said.

They said there was an unusual intensity of violence in the uprising but they had no estimate of casualties.

In New York, the Syrian Committee for Human Rights said it received a report from Damascus Tuesday night stating that rebels had taken over Hama, a city of 170,000 people, the country's fourth largest, and were joined by rebelling troops who distributed arms to the people. The committee said the uprising began a week ago and that government pilots had disobeyed orders to bomb the town.

Hama is a center of the fundamentalist Moslem Brotherhood and has a large population of Sunni Moslems. Mr. Assad is a member of the Moslem Alawite sect.

The U.S. sources who reported that the city had been sealed off also said that there had been military engagements in which government forces had apparently used armor, artillery and aircraft.

The sources said there were problems in getting detailed information on the uprising but they said it appeared to be serious.

Monzer Kahl, head of the human rights committee, said government troops sent to recapture the city were stopped when rebels blew up a bridge about 70 miles from Hama.

Mr. Kahl said his group had received a report from Damascus that the rebels were occupying the airport at Hama, its military barracks, police stations, Ba'ath Party headquarters, and government warehouses.

He also said his group had received reports of street fighting in Aleppo, Syria's second largest city with a population of 1.8 million.

Diplomatic sources in Amman last week said the Syrian government was planning a major military operation to wipe out the Moslem Brotherhood-led opposition in Hama.

They said that forces headed by Col. Rifat al-Assad, the president's brother, had surrounded and virtually cut off the town from the rest of the country in preparation for a sweep of the city. Plans for that crackdown came about three weeks after extensive arrests of military personnel suspected of having Moslem Brotherhood sympathies. The Syrian information minister, Ahmed Isakdar Ahmed, has admitted that 18 army officers have been arrested but denied that there was an attempted coup.

Long a Stronghold

Hama, which is the only city where there have been continuing reports of major opposition to Mr. Assad's government, has long been a stronghold of the Moslem Brotherhood and had caused the government problems long before the current opposition activities began about two years ago.

The government reportedly had launched a major drive against the Moslem Brotherhood in July.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Calm Day in Gdansk, Waiting for Spring

Enforced Normality Fails to Hide A Discontented, Harassed Mood

By John Darton

New York Times Service

GDANSK, Poland — All was quiet inside the Lenin Shipyard — quiet but not quite normal.

"How can anything be normal?" asks a 42-year-old worker in a yellow hardhat standing to one side of the cavernous K-1 hull shop as automatic cranes swept back and forth carrying pieces of steel on giant magnets.

"We had our union and our leaders. They suspended our union and arrested our leaders. So now we have to fight all over again — things must be the way they were."

The shipyard, the birthplace of the Solidarity independent labor movement and the scene of strikes since martial law was imposed Dec. 13, was one stop on a seven-hour, tightly run tour of Gdansk given Tuesday to 95 journalists, cameramen and translators.

Most of the reporters were from the West, except for a few

from Hungary and Yugoslavia. The government set up the tour to support its contention that Gdansk, where there were street clashes less than two weeks ago, is now like the rest of the country: calm, hard-working and secure.

But Gdansk is not like the rest of the country. In reaction to the Jan. 30 street fighting, authorities have imposed an 8 p.m. curfew, as compared to the 11 p.m. one elsewhere. All phones have been disconnected and private cars have been banned from the streets.

Even a quick ride down the main thoroughfare inside a sealed bus is enough to get a sense of how harassed and restricted the people are.

There are huge crowds in front of food stores, which have little food, bundled figures waiting in the snow. The concrete islands used as streetcar stops are so overcrowded that some persons stand in the street.



Foreign journalists conduct an interview while in Gdansk.

The paramilitary Zomo policemen, in distinctive blue uniforms, walk up and down the sidewalk, in groups of three to five. There are reports that young children taunt them in an effort to lure them into alleys where older children wait to attack them.

At the airport there are three tanks.

In the port of Gdynia, just

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

House Rejects Forcing Poles Into Default

By Dan Morgan

and Margaret Hornblower

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House has defeated an attempt to override Reagan administration policy and push Poland into default on its loans before using government funds to pay off the bankers who lent the money.

The congressional test on the administration's handling of the Polish situation came Tuesday on a motion by Rep. Jerry Lewis, Republican of California, on a bill to increase by \$5 billion the pool of funds available to the Commodity Credit Corp. to run farm pro-

grams.

The U.S. banks would be paid out of CCC funds, and Rep. Lewis wanted to forbid such payment without a declaration of default. Critics say that the Polish government should be pushed to the wall as a penalty for its imposition of martial law.

Rescheduling Expected

Poland has to pay less than \$20 million to complete interest commitments on its 1981 debts to Western banks, and a rescheduling agreement is likely to be signed in the first half of next month, a West German banker said Wednesday, according to Reuters. Bankers in London and Frankfurt later said the interest remaining to be paid may be about \$100 million.

"We are quite sure that interest due in 1981 will be paid at the latest by the end of February," Manfred Meier-Preschany, a managing director of Dresden Bank, said. The bank hoped to arrange a formal signing in the first 14 days of next month of an agreement rescheduling Poland's \$2.4 billion of commercial debts that fell due for repayment last year, he said.

Dresden bank has been acting as agent for the other banks in negotiations with Warsaw on the 1981 debts. The agreement to defer

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

2 Parties Attack Reagan's Budget As Hearings by House Panel Start

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's proposed budget for fiscal 1983 was assailed by both Republicans and Democrats on the House Appropriations Committee as the administration's top economic officials began their formal presentation of the budget to Congress.

At the same time, Senate Republicans, stunned by the large deficits projected by the budget,

indicated that they would rewrite

An analysis of the newly projected U.S. budget deficit shows that the administration may be overly optimistic in its estimates. Page 7.

It on Capitol Hill. As a measure of his concern, the Senate Republican leader expressed interest in a Democratic proposal to place a partial freeze on U.S. spending and tax cuts.

Administration officials found themselves whipsawed by Republicans and Democrats as they argued the case for the budget before the House Appropriations Committee on Tuesday.

"I can't agree on the priorities in this budget," Rep. Silvio O. Conte of Massachusetts, ranking Republican on the committee, told Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, the budget director. David A. Stockman, Murray L. Weidenbaum, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, the first to appear in the committee's budget hearing.

Spending Called Too High

Rep. Conte contended that military spending was too high and the domestic cuts too sweeping.

Responding to the continuing slump in the economy, the House in separate action approved \$7.4 billion in emergency funds to help distressed farmers, allow jobless benefits and help to pay for fuel for low-income families. The measures drew strong support from Republicans, who are concerned that Mr. Reagan's economic pro-

gram will hurt them at the polls in November.

The hearing occurred as Senate Republicans, shocked by the projected \$91.5-billion deficit for the next fiscal year, groped for a strategy to lower the deficit and return toward a balanced budget.

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., of Tennessee, the Republican leader, termed "intriguing" a Democratic proposal, out yet fully defined, that called for a partial freeze on U.S. spending and pointed toward a \$40-billion deficit in fiscal 1983.

The plan, by Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, called for freezing benefit programs and military spending at the current level and eliminating the 10-percent reduction in personal income taxes scheduled to take effect in July, 1983.

Conceptual Arrangement

An aide to the Republican leadership described the proposal as a "conceptual type arrangement" rather than a specific plan.

The Reagan budget would add up to about \$50 billion without the controversial cuts that he has proposed, many of which congressional leaders said will be difficult, if not impossible, to pass. By focusing on entitlement programs, military and the tax cut, the freeze would affect the fastest growing parts of the budget, the aide said.

The depth of the Republican concern over the projected deficit was suggested by Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, the president's closest friend on Capitol Hill. "Those deficit figures are so numbers that you'll find a strong independent analysis here on the budget," he said.

He also said the deficit figures threatened to undermine the Republican unity that led to last year's budget victories. He suggested that the Republicans were unified so long as they thought they were voting for the goal of a balanced budget by fiscal 1984 but now might part company with the administration when faced with large deficits.

He also called for a role to be taken by the commission's officers to play year-round in defense of human rights.

Theme Repeated

This was a theme repeated by Mr. Reagan in a written economic report the president is required to send to Congress each winter.

He admitted that deficits projected in the 1983 budget be sent to Congress this week are "undesirably high," but added they "will not jeopardize the economic recovery."

Mr. Reagan reaffirmed his de-

termination to drive high inflation out of the economy despite the pain that recession and high unemployment are inflicting.

"I am convinced that our policies, now that they are in place, are the appropriate response to our current difficulties," he said Wednesday in the statement accompanying the report prepared by his Council of Economic Advisors.

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That is only one example of the care lavished by the Saudi government on its fledgling air force, considered the leading and most advanced edge of its growing military power.

Yet many of those houses, which are sprouting up by the hundreds at Saudi Arabia's four major air bases, are empty. On Monday night at the gigantic new sports complex at Dhahran air force base, only a dozen officers were around to use the Olympic-size swimming pool, squash courts, bowling alleys, saunas and snack bars.

Saudi Arabia's military is, in large part, like a watch with a gold casing but no inner mechanism to make it run. Despite the lavish facilities, the nation lacks the pilots, mechanics, technicians, and administrators to make its military machine tick.

But Saudi Arabia, surrounded by real and imagined enemies and with its invaluable oil fields perched vulnerably on the edge of the Gulf, is determined to get the watch running.

Mr. Reagan reaffirmed his de-

Madrid Rights Meeting

Seems Nearing Collapse

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

MADRID — The troubled Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Wednesday appeared to be heading toward swift adjournment as the Polish delegation indicated that it will continue parliamentary maneuvering that Tuesday had prevented eight foreign ministers from delivering speeches attacking the military crackdown in Poland.

At a stormy session Tuesday, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig and five West European foreign ministers assailed the repression in Poland as a violation of the 1975 Helsinki accords, which have been discussed here for the last 15 months. But Poland, which chaired the meeting, abruptly halted the talks, contending that time had run out.

Wednesday morning, Mr. Haig told a news conference: "We are still here, and the Polish delegation's recourse to 'trumped-up parliamentary procedure' had displayed 'a rather unfortunate misjudgment of neutral, nonaligned and Western attitudes.'

At noon, the operator of a forklift is surrounded by owners. With television cameras pointing at him and notebooks

Tuesday's meeting, which most regarded as having been orchestrated by Leonid D. Il'yich, the chief Soviet diplomat here. One immediate result has been to cast the Warsaw Pact in the role of the wrecker of the Madrid conference. Another result has been to bring NATO countries closer together, blurring differences between the United States and West Germany.

Clearly pleased at the results of Tuesday's session, Mr. Haig told a news conference Wednesday morning that the Polish delegation's recourse to "trumped-up parliamentary procedure" had displayed "a rather unfortunate misjudgment of neutral, nonaligned and Western attitudes."

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Soviet response to the Western attacks on Poland appears to have ended any chances for serious negotiations.

At Wednesday's closed-door session, Mr. Kampelman blamed the Soviet Union for "the outlandish behavior" of the Polish chairman Tuesday. "It would appear," he asserted, "as if the Soviet Union is acting to undermine the Helsinki Final Act both substantively and procedurally, both the letter and the spirit."

Halq Sees Soviet Failure

LISBON (AP) — Mr. Haig, arriving here for talks with Portuguese leaders, said Wednesday that Soviet efforts to stifle criticism of the Polish military crackdown would fail.

Mr. Haig had said at a Madrid news conference before flying to Lisbon that "never before has there been such unanimity of view achieved within the NATO alliance" as there has been over the Polish crisis. He said this unanimity had been realized "with respect to the true nature of events in Poland and, second, with respect to the culpability of the Soviet Union in these events."

U.S. Malaria Specialist Is Ejected by Pakistan

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Pakistan expelled the American head of a malaria research center in Lahore last week amid Soviet charges that the laboratory was breeding disease-bearing mosquitoes for use in Afghanistan.

Dr. David R. Nalin, who came to New Delhi after his expulsion, said pro-Soviet agents had infiltrated the laboratory and taken advantage of petty jealousies and rivalries among Pakistani staff members.

Mr. Nalin, 40, a clinical epidemiologist, said U.S. Embassy officials were unable and in some cases unwilling to convince Pakistani authorities that his visa should be renewed.

The

Lee Tightens Political Control in Singapore

Washington Post Service
Move Follows Opposition Gain, Trial of Alleged Plotters

SINGAPORE — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, upset by the recent election of a lone opposition member to Singapore's Parliament, is tightening the political reins in a state that is already one of the most closely controlled in Southeast Asia.

Apparently as part of the stricter new atmosphere, Mr. Lee is moving to place a career civil servant in charge of the main English-language newspaper, the privately owned Straits Times. Journalists at the paper have accepted the move as unavoidable, but negotiations reportedly have been going on to define the new official's title and powers.

The move follows the arrest last month of 10 Singapore Moslems accused of plotting to overthrow the government. Five were tried and sentenced two weeks ago to jail terms ranging from two to four years. The others were released and the government said they had "expressed remorse."

According to the new opposition member of Parliament, J.B. Jayaratnam, leader of the Workers' Party, the government has been trying to discredit him by pointing out that five of those arrested were members of his party.

The government said the 10 Moslems, arrested Jan. 9 and 10,

were members of a clandestine group, the Singapore People's Liberation Organization. The Home Affairs Ministry said the group intended to overthrow the government by force with foreign help and planned to "create communal unrest."

Leader Arrested

The leader of the group, Zainul Abiddin bin Mohammed Shah, 49, an Indian Moslem, was arrested with an associate while trying to distribute pamphlets at the National Stadium, where 24,000 people were celebrating the prophet Mohammed's birthday, the government said. Similar pamphlets were later found in the house of Mr. Zainul, a self-employed journalist and publisher.

The government charged that the pamphlets accused the government of oppressing Singapore's ethnic Malays and other Moslems.

Apparently most alarming to authorities was the conclusion in the pamphlet that "it is the duty of every Moslem to protect the morality of Islam by whatever means. True Islam does not fear death. Imbibe a pôblic spirit among our people to crush the suppressive policies of the PAP fascists." The reference was to

Mr. Lee's ruling People's Action Party.

Although the government claimed the group planned terrorist violence, there have been no reports that it seized weapons or explosives. Rather, the details of the plot that emerged portray the group as almost farcically incompetent.

In a statement, Mr. Zainul allegedly said he unsuccessfully sought financing from Libya and Vietnam. He said he was visited by the Vietnamese Embassy in Jakarta in December to request a base and broadcasting station in Vietnam but realized the answer was no when an embassy official handed him publications on Vietnamese trade and industry instead.

Obliged to rely on his group's own means, he asked the other members to contribute toward the cost of producing pamphlets but managed to raise only \$24 and had to pay the rest himself.

Ran for Parliament

According to the government, Mr. Zainul ran for Parliament unsuccessfully as a Workers' Party candidate in the 1976 and 1980 elections, which were swept by the PAP.

Mr. Jayaratnam, the first opposition politician to sit in Par-

liament since 1968, conceded in an interview that Mr. Zainul had been "actively involved" in the Workers' Party. But he argued that the plot case was overblown in an effort to smear his party by implying it was full of extremists.

The same characteristic in Mr. Lee of never taking chances on holding power may also explain his move to install S.R. Nathan as executive chairman of the Straits Times, diplomats said.

Seen as a capable administrator who knows Mr. Lee's mind, Mr. Nathan ran the security intelligence department of the Defense Ministry before moving to the Foreign Ministry several years ago, diplomats said.

In addition, Mr. Lee has publicly expressed his distaste for opposition parties, calling them a source of instability and confusion. In a speech to his party in November, the prime minister, the only one the former British colony has ever had, exhorted members to meet the "dangers lurking ahead." Otherwise, he said, "modern Singapore may not survive its first generation founders."

Some Western diplomats attributed the warning to a desire to create an atmosphere of political crisis to shake up the

government strongly denied the story and the paper was obliged to print a retraction, saying it had been misinformed. But bus fares have been raised in the last two months.

Meanwhile, the government has already asserted control over a new English-language newspaper, the Singapore Monitor, scheduled to start publication in April. Mr. Lee's press secretary, James Fu, has been named to the Monitor's board and the government indirectly has a share of the paper through one of the Monitor's owners, the Development Bank of Singapore, the sources said.



Lee Kuan Yew

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Pakistan Keeps Curbs on Politics

Reuters

ISLAMABAD — The Pakistani Cabinet decided in a meeting Wednesday with President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq not to lift a 28-month-old ban on political activity.

The decision, announced at the end of a 10-hour meeting, ended recent speculation about a relaxation of curbs on political parties, banned since October, 1979. Plans for general elections were also canceled at that time.

Gen. Zia had said Sunday he and the Cabinet were "taking stock of the full situation with regard to starting political activity." And Raja Zafarul Haq, the information and broadcasting minister, said in an interview published Tuesday that elections might be held within months under an "Islamic democratic structure."

Kissinger 'Stable' After Operation

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Henry A. Kissinger, 58, underwent five hours of open heart surgery Wednesday to bypass clogged arteries and was reported in "satisfactory and stable condition," a spokesman for Massachusetts General Hospital said.

A coronary angiogram taken Monday showed a blockage in the circulatory system around his heart. His surgeon, Dr. W. Gerald Auskin, said one artery was fully blocked and two others might be partially blocked.

The physician had said the operation probably would be a triple bypass and he predicted a full recovery. The former secretary of state, who had had no previous heart problems, entered the hospital a one week ago complaining of shoulder pains. He was released Friday and returned Sunday.

Weinberger Vows Support to Oman

The Associated Press

MUSCAT, Oman — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Wednesday that Oman and the United States will work together to defend the Gulf region.

"Oman is faced with threats and is prepared to work with the United States to face these threats," Mr. Weinberger said before leaving for Jordan after his two days of talks here. The United States has a permanent force of four frigates and one command destroyer near Oman waters, in addition to its ships in the Indian Ocean.

Oman adjoins the Strait of Hormuz, through which two-thirds of the world's oil-passed oil passes. The nation has had border trouble and skirmishes with neighboring Southern Yemen, which Information Minister Abdul-Aziz al-Rawas said has become a Soviet colony complete with military bases and airfields ... constituting a threat to the entire Gulf region.

N. Korea Urges North-South Talks

Reuters

TOKYO — North Korea called Wednesday for a conference of Korean politicians — 50 representing the North and 50 the South — to discuss reunification, the North Korean news agency said.

The agency, monitored in Tokyo, said the call came from a committee headed by Vice President Kim Il, who late last month rejected a proposal by President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea that the two countries adopt a common constitution and hold a conference on reunification.

The committee was quoted as saying there was no place in the talk for South Korean rulers, but that "they should not prevent politician from attending." It suggested participants might include Kim Dae Jung, a South Korean opposition politician serving a life sentence on sedition charges.

Joint Chiefs Say Russia May Take More Risks

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Joint Chiefs of Staff, in a report to Congress containing a gloomy assessment of the balance of military power with the Soviet Union, has said that "a central question for the 1980s is whether Moscow will be more inclined to confront the United States in a developing crisis."

In trying to answer that question, the nation's highest-ranking military officers said that "while the Soviets must still view a U.S.-Soviet conflict as extremely hazardous," Moscow now "may be more willing to accept the risks of confrontation, particularly where they have significant military and geopolitical advantages."

The chiefs reported that "analyses project that a Soviet strike against U.S. missile fields could destroy a major portion of the [land-based] U.S. ICBM forces if the U.S. chooses to ride out the attack before responding."

The Russians, however, would still have to contend with the "survivable" U.S. fleet of missile-firing submarines at sea and with bombers that manage to get off the ground before Soviet missiles arrive, the report said.

Syria Fighting Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

1980, after an assassination attempt on the president failed. A year before that, the Muslim Brotherhood also reportedly had massacred more than 50 army cadets, mostly Alawites, at the Military Academy at Aleppo.

In regard to the current troubles, diplomats in Amman said they believed a coup attempt had been in the making recently but that it was not clear how far it had advanced before the government began making arrests in mid-January. Reports on the number of arrests vary from the government-admitted 18 to several hundred.

In early January, there was trouble within an army unit in southern Syria at the border town of Dara. Jordanian sources said it began when Col. Assad's forces were trying to carry out a purge of suspected opposition elements within the army unit stationed in the town.

Fighting broke out between Col. Assad's forces and the army unit and several Syrian soldiers were reportedly killed, the sources said. The Syrians said the troops had been killed by Jordanian Army forces who had carried out an incursion into Syria. The Jordanians, however, denied that they had carried out such an operation.

Thus there have been clear indications all across the country of a government effort under the leadership of Col. Assad to purge the army and at one point the two men were hardly speaking to each other. But it appears Col. Assad got his way both in purging the army and launching a major military operation in Hama.

Reports in Amman said there had been considerable tension between Col. Assad and the president over the purge within the army and at one point the two men were hardly speaking to each other. But it appears Col. Assad got his way both in purging the army and launching a major military operation in Hama.

Correction

An item in the People column in the Feb. 9 edition of the International Herald Tribune on the jazzman Elbie Blake incorrectly called Louis Armstrong's widow Lil Armstrong. The jazz trumpeter's widow is Lucille Armstrong; Lil Armstrong was one of his three previous wives.



The Associated Press
Indonesian youths protesting alleged espionage activities at Jakarta's Soviet Embassy.

Indonesia Said to Expel 2d Soviet Envoy

Reuters

JAKARTA — Indonesia has ordered a second Soviet diplomat to leave the country, following the expulsion of a military attaché and the arrest for espionage of the local chief of the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, official sources said Wednesday.

The sources said that Grigory Odaryuk, the diplomat expelled

Wednesday, was involved in a fist-fight at Jakarta airport Saturday, when Soviet diplomats tried to prevent Indonesian security men from arresting Alexander Fincenko, the Aeroflot station chief.

Jakarta's military commander said that Mr. Fincenko was trying to board a plane with military attaché Sergei Egorov, who had been given 48 hours to leave the country.

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Eager to head an interim administration and Mauritania has taken a neutral stance.

Several security men were injured in Saturday's brawl. One needed stitches in his hand where Mr. Egorov's wife had bitten him, the sources said.

Earlier Wednesday, demonstrators besieged the Soviet Embassy.

About 50 members of a young group affiliated to the ruling Golkar Party strung anti-Soviet banners across the locked gates of the 13-story building.

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Reagan Aide Opposes UN Covenant on Social And Economic Rights

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's highest-ranking human rights official has said that he opposes U.S. ratification of a United Nations covenant setting international standards on economic and social rights.

Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, answering questions Tuesday at a State Department briefing on the administration's new review of human rights situation in countries around the world, said the UN covenant, one of three signed by the Carter administration and awaiting a ratification decision by the Senate, set unrealistic goals for poor countries.

In his discussion on the Country Reports of Human Rights Practices for 1981, an Reagan administration policies and on his own views on human rights, Mr. Abrams said the findings of his office were taken into account in the presidential decision last month that El Salvador had made sufficient progress in reducing political violence and improving rights to warrant continued U.S. aid.

Under current U.S. foreign-aid rules, the president must make reports on whether El Salvador and Chile have made progress on human rights. Mr. Abrams denied that the "new report had been tailored to meet the certification requirements."

He also rejected suggestions that the considerable length of reports on Israel and South Africa in the 1981 right documents issued last Sunday, reflected anything more than the complexity of the situations in those countries and the interest in the United States in those nations.

The administration has yet taken a formal position on the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which tries to establish universal rights to such things as secondary education, gainful employment, healthy working conditions and recognized holidays and vacation time.

U.S., Objecting to Film on Chile, Denies Role in American's Death

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an unusual move, the State Department has taken issue with a movie, "Costa-Gavras' 'Missing,'" based on the story of a young American killed during a 1973 coup in Chile. The department Tuesday that it objected to the film's suggestion that the United States had some responsibility for the death, or at least covered-up events surrounding it. The film is scheduled to open Friday, but crowds have been flocking to private viewings.

The film suggests that U.S. diplomats in Chile did nothing to locate Charles Horman, a free-lance writer, or help his family search for him. It also implies that the United States conspired in his death because he knew of alleged U.S. involvement in the overthrow of the leftist Salvador Allende government and that the United States had a large role in the coup.

The department said Tuesday that it "undertook intensive and comprehensive efforts" to find Mr. Horman and investigate his death. Eight years of investigations neither explained the death nor provided evidence for charges made against U.S. officials by the Horman family, the department said.

In 1977, the Hormans sued Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and other State Department officials. The film says the case was thrown out. The State Department said the case was withdrawn voluntarily by the plaintiffs last March.

The statement did not deal with the allegations of U.S. complicity in the overthrow of Allende. Congressional investigations indicated that the United States had been involved in Chilean politics, particularly in trying to prevent the election of Allende, but found no U.S. involvement in Mr. Horman's death or the coup.

Mr. Costa-Gavras, a Greek director based in Paris, said recently that the film was not a documentary. "Don't ask a film director to be a political technician," he said. "Either you give two points of view, or you say: 'Here is what I think. I draw my own conclusion.'"

Israel Said to Weigh Major Attack On PLO Bases in South Lebanon

The following material was subject to Israeli military censorship.

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel has reportedly been considering plans for a large-scale invasion of southern Lebanon to "clear out the Palestinian military reinforcements that have been brought into the region since the cease-fire last July, and it has told the United States that an attack will be launched if there is further terrorism by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Troops and weaponry of the Israeli Army are said to be deployed in the north to execute such an operation, if necessary, foreign diplomats report.

According to both Israelis and foreigners familiar with the high-level deliberations, no final decision has been made to go ahead with an invasion. A proposal to do so last week by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, after a five-man terrorist squad crossed into Israel from Jordan, was rejected by Prime Minister Menachem Begin because of the unfavorable repercussions it would have on relations with Washington, officials say.

Most of the Cabinet is also said to be opposed to an attack at this time, and recent heavy rains have made the terrain unsuitable for heavy armor.

Israel contends that the PLO has been making use of the respite from the repeated small-scale commando raids and air strikes that Israel used to conduct to move significant quantities of long-range and highly accurate artillery pieces to within striking distance of Israel's northern settlements and to strengthen fortifications.

More worrisome to Jerusalem is the prospect of an increasing Syrian bold on Lebanon's politics. Any Israeli military



Archbishop In U.S. Probe Plans to Quit

United Press International

CHICAGO — Cardinal John P. Cody, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago, who is under investigation to determine if he diverted more than \$1 million in church funds to a woman friend, will resign as head of the 2.5-million-member archdiocese Dec. 24, his office announced.

Monsignor Francis A. Bracken, vicar-general of the archdiocese, Tuesday told 80 diocesan senators of Cardinal Cody's plan to retire on his 75th birthday, according to a press secretary.

Cardinal Cody, who has a history of diabetes and heart trouble and recently was released from a hospital, will submit his resignation to Pope John Paul II, who must accept it. Canon law urges prelates to resign by the time they reach 75.

Cardinal Cody was named archbishop of Chicago June 16, 1965, by Pope Paul VI.

The U.S. Attorney's Office has been investigating the cardinal's financial dealings to determine if he diverted more than \$1 million in tax-exempt church funds to Helen Dolan Wilson, a long-time friend.

A congressional official who has been following the progress of the UN covenants said Tuesday that Mr. Abrams' comments probably doomed the economic and social rights document. The other two covenants cover genocide and civil and political rights.

2 Jailed in Zurich As Spies for KGB

The Associated Press

ZURICH — An accused Soviet KGB agent was sentenced Wednesday to three years in prison on charges that he used Switzerland as a logistics base for intelligence-gathering about Iran.

A three-judge panel accepted the prosecution's recommendation in fixing the sentence against Karl Krummisch, 41. His wife, Katarina Nummer, 47, who was charged as an accomplice, was sentenced to 24 years in prison.

The two were arrested at the airport here in July as they were about to leave for Vienna. The prosecution said that Mr. Krummisch and his wife had used Zurich as a base since at least 1978, and had received coded instructions from Moscow at least six times.

Senate Panel Suspects 'Mole' in GAO Passed Data to Soviet Attaché

By Robert L. Jackson

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Intelligence Committee has turned the tables on the General Accounting Office, the watchdog agency of Congress. It has launched an investigation into whether a Soviet "mole" has penetrated the agency and helped to pass on military secrets to a Soviet naval attaché.

"The idea of economic and social rights is easily abused by repressive governments," the report said. On Tuesday Mr. Abrams added that because the UN covenant's economic aspirations were achievable only in the long run by "dozens and dozens" of governments, many nations might be tempted to put off the granting of basic individual liberties at the same time.

"That is not the way we view, for example, freedom of religion, or the right to be free of torture," Mr. Abrams said. "that is, as something that should come along the road to development some decade."

Inequities Indicated

The administration did include sections on economic and social conditions in the 1981 reports on 158 countries and those economic analyses did reflect inequities.

In the case of Israel, for example, while the administration found that there had been no change in the human rights situation over the year and that Israel remained a democracy in the face of crises and war, it did find problems with the progress of Arabs in Israeli society.

The report said that although Arabs had equal rights under the law "discrimination reportedly occurs in such areas as employment and appointment to government positions."

The report was more critical of conditions in the West Bank where, Mr. Abrams said, "full democratic protections available in Israel are not available."

A congressional official who has been following the progress of the UN covenants said Tuesday that Mr. Abrams' comments probably doomed the economic and social rights document. The other two covenants cover genocide and civil and political rights.

Reagan Aide Received Big Loan on Easy Terms

By Edward T. Pound

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A White House official, Joseph W. Canzani, borrowed \$400,000 on unusually favorable terms from Laurence S. Rockefeller and a California developer to finance the purchase of a three-story town house in Washington, according to public records and information provided by Mr. Canzani and his lawyer.

A U.S. grand jury in January, 1981, subpoenaed both Cardinal Cody's finances. Mrs. Wilson, 74, is related to Cardinal Cody by marriage only. There is no blood relationship between the cardinal and the woman he has described as his sister, his cousin and his niece.

A U.S. grand jury in January, 1981, subpoenaed both Cardinal Cody's and Mrs. Wilson's personal records as well as those of the archdiocese, the largest in the United States, the newspaper reported.

Mr. Canzani said that the transactions were legal and that Mr. Canzani had done nothing wrong. Mr. Parsons acknowledged, however, that the terms were "favorable" to Mr. Canzani.

Both he and his lawyer denied any wrongdoing, and Mr. Canzani said there was nothing he could do in his White House position for either of the lenders.

Mr. Canzani is a deputy assistant to President Reagan and executive assistant to Michael K. Deaver, the deputy White House chief of staff.

For 17 years Mr. Canzani was associated with the Rockefeller family, primarily as a special assistant to Nelson A. Rockefeller. Among his duties, Mr. Canzani managed the family estate in Pocantico Hills, N.Y. Laurence Rockefeller is head of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and a resort developer.

Through a corporation he owns, Aras Corp. Laurence Rockefeller lent Mr. Canzani \$200,000, at an interest rate of 9 percent, under terms that do not require him to make any payments at this time. Mr. Canzani's lawyer said that Mr. Rockefeller had set up the corporation to make the loan to Mr. Canzani.

In a separate transaction, Mr. Canzani also borrowed \$200,000 from Mr. Koll, at 12-percent interest, on which he is not required to pay any principal payments until the loan comes due in July, 1983. Mr. Canzani said he was making interest payments of \$2,000 monthly.

Mr. Koll is president of a real estate concern in Newport Beach, Calif., called the Koll Co.

The loans to Mr. Canzani were made July 31. At the time, according to a trade group called the United States League of Savings Associations, the average interest rate was 16.76 percent on mortgage loans in which the borrower put down 20 percent.

Mr. Canzani and his lawyer, Richard D. Parsons of New York, said that the transactions were legal and that Mr. Canzani had done nothing wrong. Mr. Parsons acknowledged, however, that the terms were "favorable" to Mr. Canzani.

While the loans may be unusual, Mr. Parsons said in an interview, "there's nothing wrong that I'm aware of." He described the situation as "a couple of guys trying to help a friend."

Advance Man

Mr. Canzani said that his White House job did not involve "substance or policy" and that he had no influence over such matters.

Mr. Deaver's office handles scheduling and appointments and Mr. Canzani said his duties included organizing presidential travel and serving as an advance man.

Mr. Parsons said that he believed Mr. Canzani had applied \$350,000 of the \$400,000 loans toward the purchase, using the rest and his own money for nearly \$100,000 in rehabilitation work.

Mr. Rockfeller said that he was not legally required to charge any interest. Both he and Parsons said that the loan was set up so that it would not appear to be a gift. Mr. Parsons said that Internal Revenue Service regulations suggested an interest rate of at least 9 percent in such private transactions or a gift tax could be due from the lender.

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It was only 10 years later, after traveling through Europe and then spending eight months in Pasadena, Calif., that he first saw a cubist painting by Picasso. He recalled later that "none of the actual

artists I met in Europe had ever heard of Picasso."

If the resolution is approved by the full committee and then by the House, Mr. Watt could be subject to prosecution in a federal court.

Mr. Watt said he expected Congress to vote out a contempt citation but he said he had been assured by Justice Department attorneys handling the case that the administration was on firm ground in refusing to turn over the documents.

Mr. Watt said that if necessary he would go to jail to keep from turning over the documents.

Test of Executive Privilege

Mr. Watt has cited executive privilege in withholding the documents. This principle is used by presidents to keep sensitive materials from being turned over to Congress.



Empty boxes of Camembert were strewn on packing room floor during a commando raid at a cheese plant in Isigny.

France to Investigate Raid On Occupied Cheese Plant

The Associated Press

ISIGNY, France — An investigation has been ordered concerning a commando raid late Sunday night against a Camembert cheese processing plant in which 750,000 boxes of ripening cheese were taken from the plant occupied by striking workers.

The incident was the latest labor dispute arising from the French government's decision to reduce the legal workweek from 40 to 39 hours.

The investigation was ordered Tuesday into the legality of the attack and into strikers complaints that they were assaulted.

The trouble at the cheese plant here began shortly after the reduced workweek went into effect Feb. 1. The following day, the management at the Besnier-Claudel processing plant announced that it did not intend to reduce the workweek because workers were putting in only a 38-hour, 20-minute week when their rest breaks were taken into consideration.

The plant workers called a strike. On Feb. 3, a group of about 25 strikers occupied the plant and began negotiations with the plant's management. Although no progress was being made in the talks, they were never broken off and there were no reports of violence until Sunday night.

Workers and management have given differing versions of the six-hour ordeal that followed.

Léo Lepleix, a spokesman for the Confédération Générale du Travail labor union that represents the plant employees, said that the commandos roughed up some of the workers.

Fernand Loustan, head of the commando operation who runs a security guard firm in the area, said he provided his services free of charge because the owner of the plant is a friend. He said the attacking group was made up of 200 men, including 37 former paratroopers.

"Upon our arrival, I immediately showed my identity card to a gendarme at the scene," Mr. Loustan said. "Then, we surrounded the plant to prevent the strikers from fleeing. The mayor of the town was present as well as the gendarme," he continued. "There were a few scuffles with the strikers when we arrived ... We neutralized them with tear gas, the only weapons we had with us, and we confined them to an area in the plant."

While the workers were interned, the commandos removed 750,000 boxes of Camembert.

"I was only taking what was mine," plant owner Bernard Autret said. "There was nothing illegal about it."

Events in one's life have been more

than that, and it still remains a standard by which I judge any reality in my own work.

Mr. Nicholson, whose death was not announced until Tuesday, died at his home in London's fashionable Hampstead district, three weeks after arranging a major exhibition of his recent works. It is scheduled to open here next month.

Represented in permanent collections around the world, Mr. Nicholson began as a painter of realistic still lives and landscapes. He gradually developed an abstract geometric style, strongly influenced by cubism and the Dutch De Stijl group. Among his finest works are his white reliefs of the 1930s, in which geometric shapes were set out from or sunk into carved wooden panels.

Although his father, William Nicholson, and his uncle, James Pryde, were painters and poster-makers of note, recognition came slowly to Ben Nicholson. It was not until he was well into his 50s that his talent was publicly acclaimed with a series of international awards and shows.

A Term at Slade

Born in the outskirts of London in 1894, Mr. Nicholson had little formal artistic training apart from one term at the Slade School of Fine Art in London in 1911. It was there that in a naturalistic manner, he began portraying jugs, cups, bottles and mugs, the frequent subjects of subsequent abstract work.

It was only 10 years later, after traveling

On Reagan and Rights

There was a time at the onset of the administration when it appeared that it was going to be very hard to mention human rights and Ronald Reagan in the same breath. The Soviets and their clients were going to be hit with a propaganda club for their every violation, while countries friendly to the American way would be allowed to get away with murder, torture and the rest of it. Such, at any rate, was the caricature that flourished in the early months. It was unfair, but the administration did its part to strengthen it by mechanically embracing an otherwise useful theory distinguishing authoritarian from totalitarian states and seeming to say to the former that for anti-Communists anything goes.

A year later, the Reagan administration has made some progress in working its way back into more respectable human rights company. It has not abandoned — nor should it — its belief in the special menace of Communist totalitarian systems. They are not only capable of extreme repression, but they are very difficult to change. You have only to look at the latest congressionally mandated State Department report on the international human rights scene, however, to see that the administration is getting the range on friendly authoritarian regimes, too.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Helping the Glut to Last

Item: Unable to sell enough oil to finance the war with Iraq, Iran hopes to double exports by reducing its price by \$1 a barrel.

Item: Britain's decision to slash prices by \$2 a barrel makes its oil 5 percent cheaper than comparable grades of OPEC crude.

Item: To stabilize falling oil prices, Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter, is pondering sharp cuts in production.

The signs are everywhere. At current prices, the world's production capacity exceeds the demand for oil. Better still, there is some reason to expect that the oil glut can continue for years. The projected growth in production is greater than the projected growth in consumption. But that would not be the first time the oil experts were proved wrong — disastrously wrong. The best way to assure that the glut lasts is to pretend it isn't there.

It is easy to see why many energy analysts have colored their spectacles rose. The doubling of oil prices since the Iranian revolution has caused a drastic decline in consumption. Of the major exporters, only Saudi Arabia can afford to respond by significantly reducing production. And if Iraq and Iran return to market at prewar production levels, even Saudi Arabia's power to control the market could be lost. But read the fine print beneath those cheery forecasts and see how quickly things could change. Some portion of the decline in consumption — how much is not clear — is due to recession in the major industrial nations. When they recover, the margin of comfort will certainly narrow.

Moreover, the importers still depend mightily on oil from the Gulf. If the Gulf were closed by war or embargo, the lights would dim from Key West to Tokyo. The prudent course, then, is to keep planning for a future of scarce oil.

The Reagan administration is filling the U.S. strategic petroleum reserve at an accelerated pace. It has turned a blind eye, however, to other badly needed measures:

Emergency planning: In case of emergency, President Reagan wants free markets, not bureaucrats, to do the rationing. Congress disagrees. So without a better plan, it would most probably force the White House into measures that again invite the mess of gas lines, as in 1979. The best insurance against such a debacle would be a stiff gasoline tax now, applicable only in a period of shortage.

Conservation incentives: The best incentive to conserve, says Reagan, is the high price of oil. But sagging prices could turn a once-too-nimble Detroit on its ear by aborting the shift to small and fuel-efficient cars. A fee on imported oil could smooth the transition and protect Detroit's investments.

High but stable oil prices have not been incentive enough for financially weak electric utilities to switch to coal. Conversion subsidies could save a million barrels of oil a day.

Production diversification: Geologists insist that most of the oil in the Third World has yet to be discovered. Technical assistance, loans and long-term purchase contracts from importing nations could stimulate rapid growth in their reserves. Spreading oil production would diminish the strategic importance of the unstable Gulf region.

The glut may last, but why take a chance when insurance that it will is so cheap?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Choosing to Be Healthy

The announcement by the American Cancer Society of a huge six-year study of a million Americans is another indication of the new emphasis in medical research on the role of "life styles" — how people live, what they eat, their habits, cultural and social factors and individual psychological traits — in creating and maintaining disease.

Recognition of the importance of the physical aspects of behavior came first. Three years ago, a U.S. surgeon general's report summarized thousands of research findings in this way: "Of the 10 leading causes of death in the United States, at least seven could be substantially reduced if persons at risk improved just five habits: diet, smoking, lack of exercise, alcohol abuse, and use of anti-hypertensive medication." The Cancer Society's new study is an effort to learn more about the association of elements of the human environment with different cancers, and to better identify those who are at risk.

Over the years, a number of risk factors associated with coronary heart disease, the leading cause of death in the United States, have been identified. Among them are high blood pressure, smoking, high cholesterol levels, obesity and a family history of the disease. But not everyone with these attributes gets the disease. It appears there are social

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

For Declaring Poland in Default

Contrary to putting "maximum pressure" on the dictators in Warsaw and Moscow, the Reagan administration's actions permit the Communist bloc to escape — at least for a time — the harsh financial consequences of Poland's de facto default.

A declaration of default would put intense financial and political pressure on the Com-

From The Wall Street Journal.

Feb. 11: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Death of Correspondent

LONDON — The death of the veteran war correspondent, Sir William Howard Russell, may leave no perceptible gap in the fighting ranks of journalists, but the event will be deplored nonetheless by those who recall the services he rendered to the army and nation. It was largely owing to his unofficial dispatches from the Crimea that a resolute and to some extent successful attempt was made to remedy the deplorable consequences of sending an ill-equipped army to face the rigors of a winter campaign in South Russia. In February, 1854, he was dispatched as special correspondent of The Times with the advance guard of the British expedition to the East on the declaration of war with Russia.

1932: Students Riot in Japan

TOKYO — Student riots in Japanese university cities, in an organized protest against "Japan's imperialist war in China," have presented a new and serious problem for a government already in the midst of a Cabinet crisis over the military coup in Shanghai. Hundreds of students attended mass meetings in imperial universities to denounce Japan's armed intervention in China. The manifestations were part of the bitter struggle going on in Japan between those in favor of parliamentary government and the section represented by the military leaders. Events in China have given the military leaders a dominant position in national affairs that they are determined not to surrender.

Approaches to Central America and the Caribbean

In El Salvador, 'Substantial Control' and U.S.-Supplied Helicopters

By Dial Torgerson

SAN SALVADOR — Seen up close, the war in El Salvador is not always the same war the Reagan administration sees in Washington. Three days after President Reagan certified to Congress that the government of El Salvador "is achieving substantial control over all elements of its own armed forces," the army killed 17 men and three women in a suburb of this capital and then released a highly dubious report on the circumstances of their deaths.

If this represents substantial control, one must perhaps assume that the executions were a matter of government policy.

"Our network is giving the people of the United States one minute and 10 seconds of bodies for breakfast," a television producer told associates at the bar of the El Camino Hotel. A string of newsmen from the United States were here to see how human rights are going in El Salvador. Among those who probably saw the television footage was Thomas O. Enders, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who testified at a congressional hearing in Washington about El Salvador's progress in human rights.

"Thanks to the efforts of the military," Enders told the congressmen, "the level of violence against noncombatants has fallen."

That he had to deliver lines like this after America had breakfasted with "one minute and 10 seconds of bodies" is part of the heavy price the United States has to pay in credibility for supporting the El Salvador regime. The regime does not consider credibility a serious matter, nor will it base its actions on what people abroad think. The military seems to do what it wants, and the Reagan administration then has to defend it. "It is like the sins of the son being shared by the father," a European diplomat in San Salvador remarked.

The leftist guerrillas fighting the military-civilian government headed by José Napoleón Duarte have splendid public relations. They know how to make the most of any excess on the part of the government forces. And the government, as in the case of what happened the other day to 20 civilians in the slum suburb of San Antonio Abad, gives the rebels all the material it needs.

"The problem is that what you see is the government fighting a war in which soldiers

kill civilians, and the guerrillas fighting a war in which they kill soldiers," said a diplomat.

Far up in the countryside, or in quick, mean little actions at outposts scattered across El Salvador, the army does fight uniformed, well-armed, well-trained guerrilla forces, which the United States says are trained and armed by Cuba with Nicaragua's help. But what the world sees is mostly the sort of thing that happened in San Antonio Abad.

The government said at first that a firefight had broken out between "subversives" and the army in the working-class suburb on the slope of 6,000-foot San Salvador Peak, a volcano used as a guerrilla hideout. Five soldiers, the government said, had been wounded.

The next day, the army said that troops had raided a meeting of a rebel cell, firing broadsides out and the 20 civilian casualties were the result. The army accused the foreign press of reporting the incident inaccurately. Later, President Duarte raised the civilian casualty toll to 28 and said that five soldiers had been killed in the battle.

'Go Out and Annihilate'

None of the government stories fit with another account of the incident. A diplomat who studied the bodies found that 17 of them had been shot in the head at point-blank range, and that three of them showed signs of torture. Many were in their nightclothes or partially dressed, as if awakened from sleep. The people died, in twos and threes, in scattered locations around the fringe of the neighborhood, not in one place. "I can't understand how people who are fairly intelligent can do things with such lack of finesse," a San Salvador intellectual said, referring to the army leadership.

"Their policy is to go out and annihilate civilians who help the guerrillas. That's what they do. And then they always say there was a fight. It doesn't matter that the people were killed in their underwear."

Human rights groups here are investigating reports that more than 1,000 civilians were killed in a sweep by government forces through northern Morazán province in December. Guerrilla forces retook the area

and then allowed U.S. journalists to enter it from Honduras. They showed them scores of bodies, and gave them the names of hundreds of persons they said had been executed by the government troops. "The guerrillas stole the civil registry," said a diplomat who investigated the case. "They could have just copied the names and ages out of the registry. We know people were killed, but we can't say how."

Enders, questioned about the killings in Morazán, said in Washington that "it is not possible to disprove that civilians died." However they died, the guerrillas were getting a public relations dividend from the deaths.

The war is more than public relations. It is grim and violent and, as a State Department spokesman said, it marks a critical juncture in Salvadoran history. Most observers believe that without U.S. aid the government would probably lose soon to the leftists. But U.S. aid is tied under terms of the Foreign Assistance Act for fiscal 1982 to progress in human rights. And because the war seems to be a war of soldiers against civilians, the government is going to have a hard time easily convincing anyone that it is improving human rights.

Reagan aims to increase aid to El Salvador from \$66 million a year to \$200 million a year. The Salvadoran Army desperately needs helicopters to use in fighting the guerrillas, who roam freely through the rugged countryside. Six of the government's 14 choppers were lost in a daring guerrilla attack on Jan. 27 against Ilopango air base near San Salvador.

Knowing this, the rebels stepped up their attacks the next week across wide areas of the country. Reagan wants \$55 million on an emergency basis to replace the lost aircraft.

And so, seeking congressional approval of the aid, President Reagan submitted a presidential determination to Congress certifying that "the government of El Salvador is making a concerted and significant effort to comply with internationally recognized human rights."

But at the foot of San Salvador Peak, where bloodstains mark the places where at least 20 people died before dawn on a recent Sunday, what the effort has gained was hard to see.

The writer is a Los Angeles Times correspondent based in Mexico City.

Keeping an Ear Open on a Barbados Holiday

By Flora Lewis

SPEIGHTSTOWN, Barbados — It's easy enough to see why the Reagans wanted to spend a few days here with their old Hollywood friend Claudette Colbert in the spring, after a miserable winter.

Miss Colbert has a beautiful airy house in lush gardens by a limpid jade and turquoise sea, and there is no more charming hostess. But the Reagans can't stay with her.

A president can't just drop in, especially in a foreign country. Security requires a place that can be heavily guarded and isolated. Communications and staffing, essential at all hours even on vacation, take lots of paraphernalia and space. And protocol and politics impose certain national duties whenever the head of government makes a trip abroad.

The Barbadians have responded graciously to the Reagans' wish to visit. They consider it a windfall of publicity for their tourist industry, which, as in the rest of the Caribbean, is ailing because of the recession. They also chose to see it as a mark of official United States interest in the region's problems, and they hope the president will gain some understanding of the real needs that plague even fairy tale islands.

Despite the inevitable irritating disruptions that the visit will cause a small community accustomed to a slow pace, Barbados is making an effort to assure a happy trip for some 300 people in the presidential suite.

So it has to be a "working holiday," and the first family will stay in a more protected house on the golf course and go to swim at Miss Colbert's beach. Reagan will receive "friendly neighboring leaders" at lunch and call on Prime Minister Tom Adams.

The main problem is going to be expectations.

There have already been a lot of talk

people have come to see that the only hope for viable growth lies in regional cooperation. None of these little countries can go far on its own. But it is a tricky task in an unstable area, and political polarization among local states makes it a lot harder.

Presumably, "friendly neighbors" invited to see Reagan will not include Grenada's Maurice Bishop, now closely involved with Cuba and Nicaragua. The government of Barbados, stable and democratic, is as worried as the United States about Bishop's enlargement of Grenada's airport to intercontinental capacity — obviously military as well as civilian — with help from Cuba.

But St. John argues that instead of dividing Caribbean governments on the stark test of being pro- or anti-Cuba, the United States should encourage regional institutions and "let us deal with problems like Grenada." It is good advice if the United States is more concerned with the future than with its own high-pitched debate about how to show its resolve in countering Communism.

Already, the opposition party in troubled Guyana is denouncing pressures from the United States "to join the anti-people, anti-Communist, anti-liberation axis which already includes Jamaica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Dominica and Antigua." Provoking hard external choices will not win friends for the United States or strengthen friendly governments, with their own domestic troubles.

For visitors, Barbados is a balmy place at which to get off the world for a while. But the president of the United States cannot be just a visitor, and he cannot get off the world. People here have a lot to tell him if Reagan is willing to listen while he lounges.

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In Guatemala, the Authorities Might Yet Be Influenced

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Lake Atitlán, 140 kilometers from Guatemala City, is a silver sheet of water lying below three cloud-covered volcanoes. Aldous Huxley is said to have called it the most beautiful lake in the world. It terraced hillsides and small villages are inhabited by the descendants of the Maya Indians. The men wear broad-striped pants cut off just below the knees, the hem full of colored birds embroidered by the women. The women have skirts, blouses and shawls of an intricate weave, combining deep reds, browns and yellows. Never, anywhere in the world, have I seen such a riot of color in such mind-resting tranquility.

My visit, last February to one of the lake's villages, Santiago, came only four months after a series of kidnappings and killings. The first

person to be dragged away bleeding by soldiers was an educated Indian, Gaspar Cuch Yatz, who had dared to speak on the local church-owned radio station about human rights. Within three weeks another six people active in the local cooperatives were kidnapped.

The village was petrified. For several weeks, 500 peasants slept in the town's church, a large stone building constructed in the days of the Spanish conquest. Altogether, in the four months before I arrived, 27 people disappeared. The tortured bodies of seven of them were found on the road.

The information I gleaned came from an American missionary, an elderly man who told me he was standing in for the parish priest who had returned to the United States after the governor of the province had warned him that his life was in danger. The young priest's name was Stanley Rother, and he came back to Santiago a few weeks after my visit. Four months later he was dead, shot down as he attempted to fight off a gang that had broken into his rectory bedroom at night.

A year ago in one of my columns, I revealed that the killings carried out by death squads in Guatemala were primarily organized at the government's behest. Unlike El Salvador, where President Duarte tries, arguably, to tame powerful free-lance elements of the army and rightist forces, the killings in Guatemala can be traced right to the office of President Romeo Lucas García.

The evidence was based on investigative work done by Amnesty International, but I corroborated it with my own interviews in Central America and with a former vice president of Guatemala, Francisco Villagrán Kramer, who had recently fled to the United States. At the time it was a controversial opinion. Only a year later very few people dispute it. U.S. intelligence has come to the same conclusion.

The situation, had a year ago, only worsened. The rate of killings appears to increase by the day. A year ago the evidence suggested that the killings were almost entirely one-sided. The guerrilla forces were small and relatively ineffective. In a year they have grown fast and they take a severe

toll on army and police. Unlike anywhere else where there is insurgency in Latin America, the Indians are providing both the chief refuge and the recruiting ground for the guerrilla armies.

How different this is from the time of Che Guevara. He made his base among the Indians of Bolivia and it was widely observed after his death in 1967 that he made the mistake of assuming that the Indians, traditionally fearful and apathetic, could ever be the tinder of revolution.

Yet it is still possible to believe that Guatemala could avoid the upheaval and carnage of Nicaragua and El Salvador. Land is not such a burning issue; the Indians, although poor and overcrowded, do by large own their own land, unlike the peasantry of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

If the elections called for next month are fair, if moderate Social and Christian Democrats are allowed to contest them, if the government violence is brought under control, if land-grabbing in Indian territory is stopped and the government makes simple but important

efforts to improve health services and agricultural advice for the Indians, the support for guerrillas might evaporate. Revolution, its upheaval and its radical consequences could be avoided.

But how persuade the Guatemalan ruling elite to listen? The Reagan administration fortunately has decided against significant military support, and its rhetorical sympathy is moderate. Yet even with a lukewarm United States, the Guatemalan government appears impervious to outside influence. Its economy is being ruined for want of new investment. Its lucrative tourist trade has dried up to a trickle. Still, the government pursues its murderous course.

There is one thing outsiders could agree to do: not send in guns. This should apply as well to the Israelis, the Argentinians and the South Africans who supply the government forces as to the Nicaraguans and the Cubans who may be supplying the guerrillas

Spectacle of New York's Sidewalks Reveals True Flavor of the City

By Doyle McManus
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — A city unveils itself in its streets. The true flavor of Paris is its boulevards; of Hong Kong, its alleyways; of Los Angeles, its freeways.

In Manhattan, the true flavor of the city is its sidewalks. Streaming, jostling, full of lively disorder, they throw together beggars and sneak-thieves, black market peddlers and office clerks, some of the world's poorest and some of the world's richest.

Here are specialists in every kind of petty crime, from the snatching of gold chains from women's necks to luring the unwary into betting on rigged card tricks.

Here is a strange army of homeless men and women, an estimated 36,000 derelicts and psychiatric patients who live in cardboard boxes or warehouse doorways, as much a part of the urban landscape as mailboxes or bus stops.

Here is a permanent floating bazaar with hawkers offering everything from synthetic sweaters ("\$10, check it out!") to meat of uncertain origin ("Cheapest steaks in the world!"), to marijuana of equally uncertain quality ("Loose joints, \$1!").

Shining Limousines

Yet here, too, are fleets of shining limousines, and discreet shops offering men's dresses at \$800 and up — and the best indication of confident wealth: A minor boom in construction. Dozens of new office and apartment buildings rising pell-mell above the potholes.

Behind graffiti-streaked walls, there is astounding private money, displayed elegantly in apartments that rent for up to \$7,500 a month — \$90,000 a year.

To a foreigner — to anyone from outside New York — the juxtapositions can be jarring. "One does sometimes feel as if one's in the Third World here. On some streets, you'll see kids without shoes asking for money with their hands out. And then you'll see a young lady in diamonds being picked up by a limousine — all in the same vista."

One does sometimes feel as if one's in the Third World here," said Robert Nicholson, a British executive who uses Manhattan as a base for business trips through Latin America.

"On some streets, you'll see kids without shoes asking for money with their hands out. And then you'll see a young lady in diamonds being picked up by a limousine — all in the same vista."

by young men with dirty rags. "Wash your windshield," they command. Some make the suggestion with one hand tugging menacingly at a wiper blade. Almost every driver hands over 50 cents, whether his windshield is dirty or not; the men are said to have robbed motorists who put up a fight.

On 59th Street, in front of the elite Bloomingdale's department store, a panhandler no more than 14 years old tries another approach: He walks up to a woman, puts his hand on her shopping bag and mutters: "Give me money or I rip your bag." Standing in front of a window

walkway and killed a 32-year-old Japanese photographer.

The giant tunnels that bring fresh water from distant reservoirs are leaking millions of gallons, but they cannot be taken out of service long enough for repairs. Sewer tunnels, some of them made of brick and more than 100 years old, are crumbling.

Sections of the two highways that carry traffic around the island have simply collapsed. Several studies have suggested that the city needs to double its spending on repairs simply to keep up with natural decay.

The 709-mile (1,134-kilometer) subway system, long dogged by the problem of crime, now also faces a crisis of disrepair. A city audit last year reported that subway cars are breaking down twice as often as in 1975. When the Transit Authority's directors were taken on a tour of subway installations last year, one of them — an executive of Consolidated Edison, the public utility — said that he had seen electrical equipment that old only once before, in a museum.

Yet amid the public penury is ample private wealth. A dozen new office buildings are being built in already crowded midtown and command record rents of up to \$60 per square foot (0.09 square meters) per year.

A new building offering one-bedroom apartments for \$1,920 a month, two bedrooms for \$2,600 and three bedrooms for \$4,400 proudly advertised itself as featuring the "most expensive apartments in the world" — but dropped the claim after other candidates turned up, including the four-bedroom place that went on the market for \$7,500 a month.

Less exalted quarters can be had, of course: a modest one-bedroom apartment on the "transitional" West Side rents for no more than \$900 a month. There is no shortage of would-be renters: The vacancy rate of Manhattan apartments regularly dips below 1 percent.

Lesser amenities command equally lofty prices — but New Yorkers seem to have the money to pay. Garage space in Manhattan apartment buildings now costs tenants as much as \$165 a month on top of their rent — and can be hard to find.

Broadway theaters are enjoying a banner season, even at \$30 a ticket. And it is often difficult to get a reservation at the Four Seasons, a restaurant where dinner easily costs a \$140.

The remains of a dozen newspapers flutter by. The city of New York, still elbowing its way out of the fiscal crisis of the mid-1970s, cannot discard with its own garbage. Mayor Edward I. Koch has proudly pointed out that the streets are getting cleaner, and they are: The Sanitation Department says 23 percent of Manhattan's blocks are acceptably clean, up from less than 18 percent a few years ago. (The record in the city's other boroughs is better: Citywide, 68 percent of all streets are acceptable.)

Other public functions are deteriorating. The city's bridges are beginning to fall apart; last summer, a heavy cable on the historic Brooklyn Bridge snapped, plunged to the

water. At some intersections, a motorist who stops for a red light finds his car quickly surrounded

display of French delicacies (a take-out order of coquilles St. Jacques for \$24 a pound), the woman hands over a quarter. "What's a quarter?" she explains at the bus stop nearby.

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The rich mingle with beggars, peddlers and master purse-snatchers on the bustling, lively sidewalks of New York City.

Poland Puts 'Nomenklatura' on Trial But System of Privilege May Die Hard

By Leopold Unger
International Herald Tribune

RUSSLES — Bermuda, Ponderosa, Hilton, Dallas, Rio Bravo...American television strikes again. The Poles, if they lack meat under the present regime, have never lacked wit. These other-world names were attached to the new towns made up of luxurious villas for the favorites of the régime at the taxpayers' cost, while an ordinary citizen would consider himself lucky if he got his name on a 10-year waiting list for a dingy apartment.

Several of these villas are empty now. One of them, recently shown on Polish television, has just been abandoned by its owner, Zdzislaw Ruzar, the former Polish ambassador to Tokyo, who has requested asylum in the United States.

A number of other similar villas have not yet been shown on TV. These include mansions in the suburbs of Warsaw, which also have been abandoned by their tenants, but for another reason: The former occupants are in jail.

Five of these former occupans are now on trial in Warsaw. The defendants, all former high-ranking members of the Polish radio-TV network are: Maciej Szczepanski, a former chief executive officer; Eugeniusz Patyk, a first vice president; Jerzy Hanbowski, a director; Zbigniew Liszyk, secretary-general, and Jadwiga Palach, who headed the network's social affairs.

Pillar of the System

They are charged with responsibility for huge material losses. The trial, however, is an illustration of the decline of a system and of a pillar of that system, the *Nomenklatura*, the elite corps of party officials who are entitled to special privileges.

The case began in October, 1972, when Mr. Szczepanski, then aged 44, a journalist in Katowice, was transferred to Warsaw to work with his former boss, Edward Gierek, who was ousted from power in September, 1980.

At the time, Mr. Gierek was the leader of the Communist Party, a post he was named to after the workers' rebellion of 1970, and he needed the help of loyal men to achieve his program, the one he had drawn up to realize his slogan: "Let us build a new Poland."

Ten years later, a "new Poland" had been built, but only to the advantage of a single class. Mr. Szczepanski, the head of the radio-TV network, was one of the main builders of this new Poland, and one of those who gained most by it.

This is the tale pieced together by the prosecution, which accuses the five men of embezzlement, waste, and irresponsible and dishonest management of up to 1 billion złotys.

That money went for the building of private residences with public funds, principally what Poles call *Elektrownia* (Swindler City), as well as for bribing Western contractors and business partners.

Private Bank Accounts

The accusers say that Mr. Szczepanski and the other defendants, for example, signed a number of contracts with Western filmmakers in Poland so that the officials could open bank accounts in Switzerland, London or Liechtenstein. Millions of dollars owed by Western television networks for services rendered by Polish TV in co-producing certain shows, particularly the coverage of the pope's trip to Poland in June, 1979, were deposited in these secret bank accounts, according to the charges.

In Warsaw, the funds were controlled by Mr. Szczepanski and Mr. Patyk, while Wojciech Kornacki, a former Polish radio correspondent, was responsible for the account in London.

These are the official charges. But there are other accusations, put together by a group that

was well placed to know what was going on: the Communist Party section of the radio-TV network. These unofficial charges are contained in a 15-point document that gives an idea of the extent of corruption of the organization's former leaders.

Among other symbols of wealth shared by the defendants, according to the document, were: two private aircraft, a yacht, reportedly intercepted in the Baltic during an attempt to escape to the West, a private theater and a "health room" in the basement of the TV building, with a Finnish sauna and "highly qualified" female personnel, a projection room and 900 video cassettes, mostly of pornographic movies, as well as mansions in the most beautiful areas of Poland, bought or rebuilt with the TV budget and passed off as "open-air studios."

The public prosecutor's office interviewed more than 1,000 persons, called more than 300 witnesses already in jail and gathered more than 1,300 documents and as many exhibits to prepare for the trial.

For eight years, and perhaps longer, Mr. Szczepanski and the others, the prosecution charged, committed their frauds in full public view. Hundreds of workers and employees attached to the radio-TV network built dachas and furnished apartments for the heads of the nation's telecommunication system.

Thousands of employees knew about the frauds, and that raised the question of how they could go on for so long.

First of all, Mr. Szczepanski reigned by fear. As soon as he took over the television network, he launched a purge of employees at all levels.

And after more than 1,000 journalists, technicians, administrators, employees and three secretaries of the organization's Communist Party section were transferred, no one dared say anything critical about its president.

He gained power quickly and was twice elected unanimously to the party's Central Committee. When Mr. Gierek went to the television studios to urge the nation's workers to greater discipline and more production, he always spent a few minutes with the president, thus adding to Mr. Szczepanski's prestige.

Also, Mr. Szczepanski was a generous man to the people who had shown loyalty. They became his accomplices.

Those who knew of the corruption also knew that Mr. Szczepanski and his friends were untouchable; the only alternative was to see nothing of what was going on or to resign.

Several hundred employees of the radio-TV network were paid the salaries of imaginary functions that had been dreamed up by Mr. Szczepanski.

They also got presents, such as cash bonuses, color television sets, government publications (particularly the Order of Labor) while the most faithful among them received apartments or priority certificates for buying automobiles.

All this would not have been possible without confederates at the highest level of government. The prosecution charges include the names of about 400 persons who reaped benefits from the Szczepanski enterprises. These names include those of the principal leaders of the government.

Mr. Gierek, for example, received as a present for his 65th birthday a gold plaque signed by Mr. Szczepanski and his wife but bought with funds from the radio-TV budget.

Jerzy Lukasiewicz, the supreme defender of ideological orthodoxy, allegedly received from Mr. Szczepanski, over a period of two years, certificates for 13 automobiles that could be sold immediately, on the black market for at least four times the official price.

The Szczepanski affair is only one of many concerning the Nomenklatura. Mr. Gierek, when he was party leader, had a 23-million-dollar villa built using the municipal funds of

the city of Katowice. And that was only for his private use.

Former Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz allegedly acquired a country home that had been built to serve as a rest home for the handicapped.

He is the former head of government who is now being asked what he did with the sums paid by West Germany as compensation for the victims of Auschwitz.

Local leaders followed the example set on

on high and private houses sprouted in the suburbs of all major cities, houses built at the taxpayers' expense. In Zamosc, near Lublin, in eastern Poland, the inquiry into official corruption was taken out of the hands of the local judiciary, after it was revealed that all of the area's magistrates had gained from the questionable practices they were to investigate.

Just a few yards from the courtroom where Mr. Szczepanski and his cohorts are being tried, another trial is taking place, that of workers accused of having gone on strike after the Dec. 13 declaration of the state of war. The workers are taken into the courtroom in handcuffs. The members of the Szczepanski group walk in with policemen, but without being manacled.

This difference is more than symbolic. Mr. Szczepanski was a member of the Communist Party, which has total political power, while the workers tried to put an end to that monopoly.

The national prosecutor and his four assistants and the majority of the theoretically representative parliament of the nation also are members of the party.

This explains the immunity long enjoyed by the Szczepanski group as well as one of the main reasons for the military takeover, in which Communists in uniform came to the rescue of civilian Communists.

Under the system, members of the government are picked for their loyalty to the rulers rather than for personal ability. And members of the Nomenklatura are virtually immune to prosecution.

In the Szczepanski case, inspectors of the State Control Commission several times audited the accounts of the radio-TV network, and each time, the premier rejected the results of the audit.

List Covers 8 Years

The first list of those accused of fraud, established by the commission and published before the military takeover in an attempt to scare a very angry population, covered only eight years and only abuses in construction, but included the names of a former leader of the Communist Party, two secretaries of the Central Committee, 23 regional secretaries, seven deputy premiers, 18 ministers, 56 deputy ministers and many other highly placed Communists.

But the list is far from complete. According to reliable and conservative estimates, the Nomenklatura's frauds cost the nation more than 45 billion złotys — the equivalent of the 1981 Polish foreign trade deficit.

However, the losses due to poor or fraudulent management of the economy are much greater, since the system tended to give greater responsibility not only to the corrupt, but also to the incapable.

The 1980 worker rebellion broke through the wall of silence protecting the Polish Nomenklatura, yet the only control and audit of accounts completed up to now is that of the radio-TV network, and that was done at the urging of Solidarity. Yet, by demanding strict controls on the power of the Nomenklatura, Solidarity also set off a move that led to the martial-law regime.

The Szczepanski trial, then, is supposed to reach beyond the immediate case and offer a scapegoat to a cheated population.

Arts was robbed by four men in the elevator as he left his office for lunch.

The gold-chain snatchers of summer turn to purse snatching in the winter — women's heavy coats make it difficult to grab their jewelry — but, working in two-man teams, they have refined it to a minor art.

"You shank a lady's bag, you got to be on the corner," a youth of about 16 was heard to say.

The transition can be abrupt: At Park Avenue, the south side of 96th Street has a handsome apartment building with a smartly uniformed doorman; the north side has a grimy Puerto Rican grocery shop. "It may look as if they're close together," urban historian Richard Wade said, "but you might as well have 10 miles in between."

Rich and poor mingle in midtown, but it is not always a happy meeting. Street crime has spread from the sidewalks to the hallways of office buildings: A few weeks ago, the chairman of the Lincoln Center for the Performing

arts was robbed by four men in the elevator as he left his office for lunch.

much the same results.

But there is a mystery in that, because roughly half those who say they want to move still maintain that they are proud to call themselves New Yorkers. The problems of survival in what Mr. Nieholski called the "biggest urban jungle there is" also produce a gritty spirit of do-it-yourself. And the city still boasts the finest theater, art, music, food and conversation in the United States.

"New York is a miracle," Mr. Koch said in his inaugural address on New Year's Day, reciting the city's unofficial creed. "This is the greatest city in the world, a city of winners, and we are not stepping aside for anybody."

"The crime is terrible. The schools are terrible. The economy is terrible," complained Joshua Smith, a taxi driver. "But you got to admit it — this is the greatest city in the world."



WHEN YOU TELL'EM BACK HOME WHAT FRANKFURT ALL ABOUT, SAVE A ROLL OF MARKS ON THE CALL.

Ah, the food in Europe! It's really something else. You'll sample the kinds

International Models: The Top 50

By Hélie Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

ROME — They are all tall, blonde and beautiful, with big eyes, wide but slender shoulders and very good legs. At \$200 an hour, they make about \$250,000 a year or more. They start working when they are 17 or 18 and their careers rarely exceed 10 to 12 years. They are named Karen, Alda, Kristin, Nancy or Judy, but the general public does not know their names, only their faces.

They are known collectively as "The Fords" for they are managed by Gerald (Jerry) Ford and his wife, Eileen, directors of Ford Models Inc., which, with \$13 million a year in billing, is reputedly the largest model agency in the world.

On the Move

According to Jerry Ford, there are only about 50 top models in the world and they're constantly on the move. They have to be booked six months in advance by magazines and cosmetics companies.

"There is no shortage of girls who want to be models. We interview about 2,000 a year who walk into our agency, and we're constantly touring the world, looking for more. But for the many who try, there are few who become great," said Eileen.

In recent years, the modeling business has become global, with tremendous demand "from Ja-



Vogue cover girl Voorhis.

pan, from Europe and from the United States — all for the same models," said Jerry. "All of these places had models before, but they had their own models. Now, the same models move from place to place and there is still a very small band, maybe 50 models, who are avidly sought by all of these sources."

The whole business of design is worldwide now and Calvin Klein sells as much in Japan as he does in New York. Yves Saint Laurent sells as much in California as he does in Paris. So there is a oneness about the whole marketing in the fashion field. And the girls become not only professionals but personal fads:

Hack (at left), Hutton.

It has to be that particular girl to be good."

Video has had a great impact, too, Jerry said. "A few years ago all the designers could use in-house models, but with the coming of videotape they want photogenic girls on the runway, because they're sending those videotapes to department stores in Japan and the United States. Any department store you run into in the United States these days has 20 or 30 video machines showing the original fashion show on the original fashion show," said Eileen.

One factor that tends to limit the number of top models is an increasing trend for designers to tie up one model, the advantage being that they get an exclusive image. "Like right now, we're negotiating with Valentino, who wants to sign up Eva Voorhis so

that she won't be associated with any other designer," Eileen said. "I believe they learned from the cosmetic companies, who have Lauren Hutton and Karen Graham under contract. Those girls give products identity. I have been with Shelley Hack [who does the Charlie perfume ads for Revlon]. People walk up to her and say, 'Hello Charlie,' but they don't know her real name."

Eileen said the best models today are Americans because "Americans have been brought up with that Puritan work ethic. Therefore they approach their modeling career as a business. They're better professionals."

Jerry added, "They're almost all incorporated. Each girl is a company to herself, which means that she pays herself a salary and that she runs herself as a business."

One happy result of this high degree of professionalism is that there are fewer temperamental models in the business than there were a few years ago, the Fords said. "They go there, they work, then they go home. They don't stand around and give everybody a hard time necessarily. They are polite. They say please and thank you and [they] don't call China on your phone bill," said Eileen.

The percentage of prima donnas is low this year, Jerry said. "It was very high, say, four years ago, maybe as high as 50 percent. Now I'd say it's lowered to 10 percent." Eileen added: "Maybe lower, because the competition is fiercer and because the whole business is now too professional to put up with it."

'Skirmishes' Is a Bleak, Funny Family Album

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In a week when the London theater at last awoke from its unusually prolonged post-Christmas slumber, we have seen no less than five female performances of immense and unusual strength, three of them in a play at Hampstead that also marks the arrival of a female dramatist of considerable promise.

Catherine Hayes' "Skirmishes," first seen last year in the studio theater of the Liverpool Playhouse, is the account of a dying mother (Anna Wing) and her two bedridden daughters (Frances De La Tour and Gwenda Taylor in what is arguably the ugliest sister act since *Cinderella*). Played over a brisk 80 minutes without intermission, this is a bleak, cynical, yet often vitriolic family album in which death eventually becomes of minor importance compared to the greed, envy, insecurity and jealousy it unleashes.

What is most impressive about Hayes as a writer is that her play manages, like a grainy old family

snapshot, to tell more about the shadows than about the light. At first it seems almost too simple: Jean (De La Tour), at the risk of making a shabby marriage still shaker, has stayed home nursing the ailing, deaf, bed-sore old mother while Rita (Taylor) has escaped several years earlier, only to return belligerently confident for the last rites.

But it very soon transpires that there is not a lot to choose between them: Jean stayed at least partly to get her hands on the inheritance; Rita departed because she was fired out by a mother who disapproved of her marriage to a divorced man. And Mother is, in the few lucid moments when she does get to speak, no better: Having driven Rita out and watched while Jean desperately fought both her illness and her loneliness ("At least when Father died the Timber Trades Federation kept phoning"), she now turns on Jean and demands that Rita be her sole heirress.

Her family was the undisputed royalty of the village when the Germans invaded in 1940; because

of their power, she was able to get faithful maid-servant (Yvonne Bryceland, in the fifth of this week's stellar turns) away from a firing squad. But when the Partisans ousted the Germans, the maid gave evidence that allowed them to put the rich lady's father in a work camp, where he died. They also took over the family home for conversion to holiday flats, and there the two women have met annually — only now it is the maid who is sentenced, to a death of cancer.

Bond clearly wants us to see here a play for the European post-war conscience, though his message (that in the end justice matters vastly more than kindness) seems highly debatable. In directing his play as essentially a conversational piece for two women — though there are a couple of minor young lovers and a wonderfully obtuse German tourist (David Riall) to fill out the frame — he has drawn from Massey and Bryceland two of the best performances of even their remarkable careers.

Alan Ayckbourn's "Season's Greetings," about which I raved 15 months ago when it made a fleeting appearance at the Round House from Scarborough, has returned in a much cut and tightened form, also directed by its author and now to be seen at Greenwich. Instead of the anonymous Scarborough team we have a collection of star players (Peter Vaughan as a mad gunman, Bernard Hepton as a pathetic puppeteer, Nigel Havers as a bemused novelist and Barbara Ferris as a lusty housewife) who on the first night were having a little trouble getting their act together.

By now they will doubtless have formed themselves into a suitable unity, however, and the play comes close to being Ayckbourn's best. It is the usual family reunion gone wrong, but this time at such a perfect midpoint between farce and tragedy that even a failed doctor who seems to have wandered from Uncle Vanya manages to make himself at home.

In a strong cast, Bridget Turner, an Ayckbourn veteran now playing the drunken sister with saintly (a fear of Father Christmas getting into her bed), and Marcia Warren as the lovelorn sister managing to turn Christmas night into Walpurgisnacht, are standouts. If you have ever seen an Ayckbourn play, this one both defines and distinguishes the form; if you have it's still unmissable.

Jacques Lassalle, another stage director from the world of spoken theater, and his designer, Yannis Kokkos, got off to a promising start with sand-dune scenery and northern lighting evocative of early morning on the banks of the Scheldt. But routine and incongruity set in, and the second act consisted mainly of interminable parading (not entirely Wagner's fault) in and around what looked like a concrete bunker, while the bridal chamber of Act 3 might have been the terrace of some high tech apartment, so bedeviled with smoke that it does not matter whether it's British or whatever — so long as there's no mumbo-jumbo."

fallen to Wagner's "Lohengrin" returning here, after more than two decades, in more than honorific musical condition but in a decidedly unmemorable staging.

Christoph von Dohnanyi, director of the Hamburg State Opera,

was in charge of musical matters.

He is a cool hand at the controls,

unswayed by transient passions,

and he led a solidly shaped, idiomatic performance that drew rich and nuanced playing from the Opéra's orchestra.

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"Here cooking is a relatively fresh, exciting field," Ronay said.

"Although at one with Quinn on the rise of the British chef, Ronay is sceptical about the future of British food.

"What is traditional British cooking? We only have a few muse-

um pieces such as Lancashire hot pot," he said. "I don't think that good food has any nationality. Food has to taste good and beyond that it does not matter whether it's British or whatever — so long as there's no mumbo-jumbo."

'Lohengrin': A Swanless Parade

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With the cancellation of Rameau's "Platée" in December, the distinction of the season's first new production in the Opéra's reopened main house has

been taken by Wagner's "Lohengrin" returning here, after more than two decades, in more than honorific musical condition but in a decidedly unmemorable staging.

Christoph von Dohnanyi, director of the Hamburg State Opera,

was in charge of musical matters.

He is a cool hand at the controls,

unswayed by transient passions,

and he led a solidly shaped, idiomatic performance that drew rich and nuanced playing from the Opéra's orchestra.

Alan Ayckbourn's "Season's Greetings," about which I raved 15 months ago when it made a fleeting appearance at the Round House from Scarborough, has returned in a much cut and tightened form, also directed by its author and now to be seen at Greenwich. Instead of the anonymous Scarborough team we have a collection of star players (Peter Vaughan as a mad gunman, Bernard Hepton as a pathetic puppeteer, Nigel Havers as a bemused novelist and Barbara Ferris as a lusty housewife) who on the first night were having a little trouble getting their act together.

By now they will doubtless have formed themselves into a suitable unity, however, and the play comes close to being Ayckbourn's best. It is the usual family reunion gone wrong, but this time at such a perfect midpoint between farce and tragedy that even a failed doctor who seems to have wandered from Uncle Vanya manages to make himself at home.

In a strong cast, Bridget Turner, an Ayckbourn veteran now playing the drunken sister with saintly (a fear of Father Christmas getting into her bed), and Marcia Warren as the lovelorn sister managing to turn Christmas night into Walpurgisnacht, are standouts. If you have ever seen an Ayckbourn play, this one both defines and distinguishes the form; if you have it's still unmissable.

Jacques Lassalle, another stage director from the world of spoken theater, and his designer, Yannis Kokkos, got off to a promising start with sand-dune scenery and northern lighting evocative of early morning on the banks of the Scheldt. But routine and incongruity set in, and the second act consisted mainly of interminable parading (not entirely Wagner's fault) in and around what looked like a concrete bunker, while the bridal chamber of Act 3 might have been the terrace of some high tech apartment, so bedeviled with smoke that it does not matter whether it's British or whatever — so long as there's no mumbo-jumbo."

"Here cooking is a relatively fresh, exciting field," Ronay said.

"Although at one with Quinn on the rise of the British chef, Ronay is sceptical about the future of British food.

"What is traditional British cooking? We only have a few muse-

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Quinn, a 35-year-old Yorkshireman, gleefully looks forward to the day when he can serve Yorkshire pudding at the Ritz. He intends to make it a first course, served with onion gravy.

Britain's best-known food writer, Ego Ronay, waxes enthusiastic about the rise of British chefs. He said many French restaurants rate the young generation of British chefs as keener than their French counterparts.

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U.S. Says It Can Block Projected U.S. Budget Deficits Look Like Wishful Thinking Pipeline Know-How

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States believes it can enforce its export control laws overseas to block the use of U.S. technology in constructing a proposed pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. Deputy Commerce Secretary Lionel H. Olmer has told Congress.

Mr. Olmer, along with Ernest B. Johnston Jr., deputy assistant secretary of state, and Stephen D. Bryen, deputy assistant secretary of defense, on Tuesday told a House subcommittee on science and technology that the administration was increasing pressure on its European allies to withhold their support for the pipeline, which would bring them natural gas later in the decade.

The administration witnesses reiterated U.S. objections to the pipeline — mainly that it would create a dangerous dependence by Western Europe on the Soviet Union for energy and would add significantly to the Russians' hard-currency earnings.

In response to questions, the witnesses touched on the sensitive question of extraterritorial reach of U.S. laws.

Different Views

Following the declaration of martial law in Poland, President Reagan announced on Dec. 29 an embargo of all U.S. exports of oil and gas equipment and technology to the Soviet Union. The United States has asked Western European nations and Japan to take parallel measures and has asked them not to undercut the U.S. actions.

But Mr. Johnston of the State Department conceded that "we have large differences of view with the Europeans" over the pipeline. The Europeans reject the notion that a dangerous dependence would be created, and so far they have taken no parallel actions against the Soviet Union.

Komatsu of Japan, according to testimony Tuesday, has sold pipeline components to the Russians. That equipment was to have been supplied by Caterpillar Tractor, which

is now unable to do so because of the embargo.

The United States has also blocked the shipment of compressor parts from General Electric, which were to have been used in pumping the gas through the pipeline. Twenty-two compressors using GE turbine parts had already been built in Europe.

The United States has told France, Britain, West Germany and Italy that shipping these compressor parts to the Soviet Union would violate U.S. export control laws, since U.S. parts were used in them.

U.S. Technology

Nevertheless, Alsthom-Alstomique de France, one of the compressor makers, has built turbines using technology that it had acquired from GE much earlier. Mr. Olmer said the administration would decide, probably this week, whether to ask France to block shipment of the Alsthom-made devices.

A Common Market official visiting Washington said that the overseas reach of U.S. laws had been a bone of contention in Atlantic relations for years.

He said that, if the United States insisted on control over the GE patents acquired by Alsthom-Alstomique, it could lead to a further serious deterioration of economic relations.

Mr. Bryen said the United States alone could not block construction of the pipeline, but he added that U.S. actions could delay construction and add to its cost. Moscow's recent gold sales and borrowing of money have shown that it is undergoing financial strain.

W. German Banker Sees Delays

COLOGNE (Western Europe) — The gas pipeline to Western Europe will go through both with delays, Wilhelm Christians, Deutsche Bank joint managing board chairman, said Wednesday.

His bank heads a consortium of West German banks providing credit for the pipeline project.

U.S. Profits May Continue To Fall in First Quarter

AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — U.S. corporate profits dropped in the fourth quarter as the recession deepened, and they seem sure to stay even lower in the current three months.

A survey of 435 major corporations shows a 6-percent decrease in after-tax earnings from the year-earlier quarter. That compares with a 14-percent year-to-year increase in the third quarter.

"High interest rates, a sluggish economy and a strong dollar" have combined to cut corporate profits, according to Otto Eckstein, president of Data Resources.

Albert H. Cox Jr., president of Merrill Lynch Economics, notes that "the export sector has been hit the hardest. Companies relying heavily on exports have been hurt even more than they usually would be by a recession."

High U.S. interest rates have helped keep the dollar strong, raising the prices of U.S. goods abroad and cutting into sales. Economic slowdowns in other countries have also limited demand.

Mr. Eckstein looks for exports to rise as some foreign economies recover, but he expects a strong dollar to continue to restrain U.S. sales. "American manufacturing," he says, "will still be operating at a great cost handicap."

A little arithmetic indicates that it would have been very hard for U.S. business profits to do well in the fourth quarter. Lucy Hunt, chief economist at Philadelphia's Fidelity Bank, notes that unit labor costs rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 13.9 percent in the quarter, while producer prices rose at a 4.4 percent annual rate.

"Labor costs simply were rising a lot faster than the prices of products," Mr. Hunt says.

Moreover, industrial production fell at an annual rate of 16.5 percent in the final quarter of 1981, while the use of manufacturing capacity dropped at a 20.7 percent annual rate. "In addition," Mr. Hunt says, "financing costs often continued to rise as companies continued to lean heavily on expensive short-term financing."

Mr. Hunt looks for profits to show a year-to-year drop in profits in the current quarter, partly because the 1981 quarter was exceptionally strong.

Tax Benefit Swaps

But analysts generally expect profits to begin increasing later in the year, although few expect an early return to the earnings peak reached in the first quarter of 1980. Over the past two years, after-tax profits have moved irregularly at lower levels.

Some corporations, however, have benefited significantly from a provision of the federal tax law enabling companies owing little or no federal tax to sell unusable tax benefits. And corporate cash positions also continue to benefit from tax-law changes that allow companies to recover the cost of capital equipment faster.

The effect of tax-benefit swaps was often substantial. Potash, which reported profits rose 115 percent to \$30.6 million, would have posted a 20-percent drop had it not been for a \$19-million gain on a tax-benefit sale. Asarco said that without its \$34-million gain on a tax-benefit sale, it would have

By Leonard Silk
New York Times Service

to \$11 billion in 1985. It looks relatively hopeful to project off-budget outlays at \$20 billion a year in current dollars, which would still represent a sizable decline when adjusted for inflation. At that rate, off-budget outlays would total \$80 billion, or \$60 billion, in the next four years.

Take another wishful thinking. The financial markets are reeling from the administration's estimates of deficits of \$98.6 billion in the fiscal year 1982, \$91.5 billion in 1983, \$82.9 billion in 1984 and \$71.9 billion in 1985, for a four-year total of \$355 billion.

But those figures do not include off-budget outlays, which the administration estimates will total \$60.6 billion over the same four fiscal years. When they are added, the U.S. debt, which reached \$1 trillion in fiscal 1981, will climb to \$1.41 trillion by 1985.

Unfortunately, that forecast looks overly optimistic when one examines the budget more closely. For instance, the administration estimates that off-budget outlays, which ran to \$21 billion in 1981, will fall

Paribas Link To Swiss Unit Strengthened

By Michael J. Strauss
AP-Dow Jones

GENEVA — Pargesa Holding, which became the majority shareholder in Paribas (Suisse) after wresting control away from Cie. Financiere de Paris et des Pays-

Bas, has agreed to establish a working relationship and to slightly increase the former owner's minority stake in the Geneva bank.

Under the agreement, Pargesa and the French bank will create a shareholders' syndicate that would control 80 percent of the common stock of Paribas (Suisse) after the bank increases its capital by 50 percent next week. The two firms will each control 40 percent of the Geneva bank's total shares through the syndicate.

Pargesa Chairman Andre de Puyfey said that when Paribas (Suisse) boosts its capital Feb. 19 to 270 million Swiss francs (about \$142 million) from 180 million francs, Cie. Financiere will be allowed to subscribe to more shares than its current stake would allow. This will cause Pargesa's proportional ownership in the bank to be reduced to 57 from 60 percent, while Cie. Financiere's stake will rise from 37 percent.

The remaining 3 percent is in the hands of other shareholders.

Pargesa wrested control of Paribas (Suisse) last October in a successful bid to keep the Swiss branch of the Paribas empire from being nationalized by the French government.

According to Pargesa, the managing syndicate may be transformed into a Swiss holding company at a later date. If this happens, it said, Pargesa and Cie. Financiere "envision to balance their holdings held outside of the syndicate."

Pargesa said Paribas (Suisse) will continue to have full use of the Paribas network to enhance its expansion in Switzerland as well as internationally, and that the bank will retain its name even though it is no longer controlled by the French Paribas group.

Paribas (Suisse) has branches and representative offices elsewhere in Europe and North America and owns a subsidiary in the Bahamas.

Pargesa itself has begun to expand abroad. It is leading a group of four firms that will take control of about 33 percent of Groupe Bruxelles Lambert through a 50-percent capital increase by the Belgian financial holding company.

Eric Kistler, managing director of Paribas (Suisse), said: "I think we have succeeded in re-establishing good relations between Cie. Financiere and Pargesa." A senior manager of Cie. Financiere who participated in the talks agreed, adding that "it's in everyone's interest to ensure that Paribas (Suisse) becomes as profitable as possible."

Mr. De Puyfey said Paribas (Suisse) and Cie. Financiere would have continuous consultations and, in general, a common policy.

But it was evident that Pargesa, with its majority interest, would have the upper hand if the French government's way of banking conflicted with that of the bank's Swiss managers.

German Bankruptcies Soar

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West German bankruptcies rose 27.5 percent last year to 11,653, the highest since World War II, the Federal Statistics Office said Wednesday.

This year, those companies will have trouble matching their profits on oil and gas production. Oil decontrol has been completed, and oil prices are sagging. Gas prices, however, will continue to rise.

Oil companies with large foreign operations fared worse. Foreign refining was weak all year, especially because the strong dollar made oil more expensive for European refiners. Thus, oil companies operating in the weak European economies had difficulty increasing prices. Gulf, Exxon and Mobil were among those that were hurt.

Declining interest rates helped lift profits at many big banks. Citicorp reported a 125-percent surge in quarterly profit, and even after excluding a securities swap gain, it had a hefty 85-percent increase.

But many West Coast banks, burdened with much larger portfolios of low-yielding, long-term mortgages than Eastern institutions, posted lower earnings. Bank America Corp. reported a 47-percent drop.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 10, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	5	6	7	F.F.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	3

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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bid 3 : Several blocks in the Gulf of Ancud offshore, interior waters ($41^{\circ}30'S$ to $43^{\circ}30'S$), Arauco peninsula onshore ($37^{\circ}S$ to $38^{\circ}S$) and Osorno-Llanquihue zone onshore ($40^{\circ}15'S$ to $41^{\circ}30'S$).

All interested companies, associations or consortia that fulfill the requirements of the Bases of Prequalification will be able to participate in the prequalification. Only those duly qualified will be able to participate in the biddings.

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12 Month Stock High Low Div. In	5 Yld. P/E High Low Grah. Grah.	Other High Low	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In	5 Yld. P/E High Low Grah. Grah.	Other High Low	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In	5 Yld. P/E High Low Grah. Grah.	Other High Low	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In	5 Yld. P/E High Low Grah. Grah.	Other High Low
(Continued from Page 8)											
2042 AMER TEL	1.25	1.15	1052 AMER TELE	1.25	1.15	2126 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2212 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2043 AMERTRAC	1.25	1.15	1053 AMERTRAC	1.25	1.15	2127 AMERTRAC	1.25	1.15	2213 AMERTRAC	1.25	1.15
2044 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1054 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2128 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2214 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2045 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1055 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2129 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2215 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2046 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1056 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2130 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2216 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2047 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1057 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2131 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2217 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2048 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1058 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2132 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2218 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2049 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1059 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2133 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2219 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
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2053 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1063 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2137 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2223 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
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2056 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1066 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2140 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2226 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2057 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1067 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2141 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2227 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2058 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1068 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2142 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2228 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2059 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1069 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2143 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2229 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2060 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1070 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2144 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2230 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2061 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1071 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2145 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2231 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2062 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1072 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2146 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2232 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2063 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1073 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2147 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2233 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
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2068 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1078 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2152 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2238 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2069 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1079 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2153 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2239 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2070 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1080 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2154 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2240 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2071 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1081 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2155 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2241 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2072 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1082 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2156 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2242 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2073 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1083 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2157 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2243 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2074 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1084 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2158 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2244 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2075 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1085 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2159 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2245 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2076 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1086 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2160 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2246 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
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2080 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1090 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2164 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2250 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2081 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1091 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2165 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2251 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2082 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1092 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2166 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2252 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2083 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1093 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2167 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2253 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2084 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1094 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2168 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2254 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2085 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1095 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2169 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2255 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2086 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1096 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2170 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2256 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2087 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1097 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2171 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2257 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2088 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1098 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2172 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2258 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2089 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1099 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2173 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2259 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2090 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1100 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2174 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2260 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2091 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1101 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2175 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2261 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2092 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1102 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2176 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2262 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2093 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1103 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2177 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2263 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2094 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1104 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2178 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2264 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15
2095 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	1105 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2179 AMERTEK	1.25	1.15	2265 AMERTEK</		

Bossy Scores Twice to Secure Wales Conference Triumph

By Parton Keese
New York Times Service

LANDOVER, Md. — Mike Bossy of the New York Islanders scored two successive goals Tuesday night to lead the Wales Conference to a 4-2 triumph over the Campbell Conference in the National Hockey League's 34th All-Star Game.

Bossy's goals, his first in four All-Star appearances, earned him a \$16,000 Pontiac, the prize awarded to the game's most valuable player.

"I had an extra incentive to do well," said Bossy, who played on a line with his teammates, Bryan Trottier and John Tonelli. "My wife told me that if I won the MVP she'd know how to drive."

The score was tied, 2-2, near the end of the second period when Bossy found the range. Rick Vaive of Toronto had given the Campbell team a 1-0 lead at 2 minutes 32 seconds of the opening period, but Ray Bourque of Boston and Marc Tardif of Quebec each scored to put the Wales squad ahead, 2-1.

Wayne Gretzky of Edmonton, the league's scoring leader with 152 points, including 69 goals, had not scored a goal in his previous All-Star appearances. He scored his first at the 26-second mark of the second period to tie the score for the Campbell squad.

After the teams changed goalies at the halfway mark — Gilles Meloche of the North Stars taking over for Michel Dion of Pittsburgh — the Wales goal, and Don Edwards of Buffalo replacing Grant Fuhr of Edmonton — the Wales players took control.

Bossy's first goal, at 17:10 of the middle session, was an all-New York production, with Tonelli passing to Barry Beck, the Rangers' defenseman, who set up Bossy in front.

Meloche had committed himself to stopping Beck, so Bossy took a backhand that caromed in off the skate of Minnesota's Craig Harrisburg, who was trying to guard the open cage.

At 1:19 of the final period, Bossy scored on a clean breakaway from the blue line, set up by a pass from Montreal's Larry Robinson.

"I'm proud to be the MVP," Bossy said, "especially since I didn't think I had a shot on net my other three games."

The Washington Capitals fans in

the crowd of 18,130 at the Capital Centre saved their loudest cheering for Dennis Maruk, the only member of that club to make the All-Stars. Maruk, who had several good shots against Fuhr early in the game, played on a line with Brian Propp of Philadelphia and Blaine Stoughton of Hartford.

Fuhr, the Oilers' 19-year-old rookie, became the youngest goaltender to play in an All-Star Game. He is three days younger than Minnesota's Don Beaupre, the goalie who played in last year's game in Los Angeles.

Other line combinations formed by Islander Coach Al Arbour for the Wales team included Keith Acton of the Canadians centering Bill Barber of the Flyers and Ron Duguay of the Rangers; Tardif centering Peter Stastny of Quebec and Rick Middleton of Boston; and Dale Hawerchuk of Winnipeg centering John Ogrodnick of the Red Wings and Dave Taylor of the Kings.

Hawerchuk was the youngest

All-Star ever. The Jets' rookie is two months short of his 19th birthday.

For the Campbell team, which has won only once in seven meetings with the Wales Conference, Gretzky played with his Oiler teammate, Mark Messier, and Dino Ciccarelli of Minnesota; Bobby Smith of the North Stars centered Vaive and Brian Sutter, and Denis Savard of the Black Hawks played between Al Secord, his teammate, and Don Lever of Colorado.

"I think their experience was the difference," said Glen Sonmor of the North Stars, the Campbell coach. The Wales players' average age was 25, compared with 21 for the Campbell.

"We came out early with a burst of enthusiasm, but our veterans were so poised, they didn't get rattled," Sonmor said.

Half of the 40 players were making their first All-Star appearances, 13 for the Campbell team and seven for the Wales.

Hawerchuk was the youngest

player in a line that includes some of the game's most valuable players.

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Grant Fuhr of the Oilers, playing for the Campbell Conference in Tuesday's NHL All-Star Game, blocking a shot by Brian Propp of the Flyers, who was playing for the Wales Conference.

NHL Stars Use the Break Between Rounds to Play Hockey

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Grant Fuhr, the goalie, cleared the puck to his Oiler teammate, Paul Coffey, who skated up the ice, then passed the puck snappily to another teammate, some guy named Wayne Gretzky, who split the defense and drilled a wrist shot past the opposing goalie's glove side and into the net. Red lights, sirens, replays.

In all, end to end, it was clean, swift — so unexpected that the sellout crowd gasped at its suddenness almost before it could cheer. The second period was only 26 seconds old but the Campbell Conference had tied the NHL All-Star Game at 2-2 as the three Oilers had linked one extremity of the rink with the other with precision teamwork.

What that cracking goal captured was the best of hockey: unselfishness, skill, intuitive anticipation and an indefinable sense of the overall shape of play. How else could the great Gretzky skate through the heart of the Wales defense when most of the eyes in the building were on him?

In a sense, it is a twisted jest that, smack in the middle of an eight-month season full of gratuitous mayhem and whimpering through intimidation, pro hockey sets aside one special night for its sport to play cleanly, crisply and without a hint of unnecessary violence.

If Los Angeles Kings Coach Don Perry

ordering Paul Mulvey to play soon in a brawl recently was hockey at its worst, then Tuesday night's NHL All-Star Game before a delighted hockey mob in Capital Centre showed definitively that the league's first two initials don't have to stand for Neanderthal hoodlums.

It's the definition of irony that when the best players in hockey — the supposed sport of fist-fights — congregate for the All-Star Game, brawls are considered almost unthinkable. The players in Tuesday night's fierce battle of passing, skating and clean checking were acutely aware of this dichotomy at the heart of their art.

"This game is what our sport's about," Roo Dugay of the New York Rangers said before the match. "I've always wanted to play it partly because it's fun... and everything is so neat. Everybody makes everybody else look good."

Double Standard

Dugay, who plays without a helmet, and is sufficiently tough, put his struggling sport's problem in perspective.

"There's got to be hard contact. You have to interfere with the other team, what, you're tryin' to do. But I think fighting is unnecessary, bush, third class. Defend with checking, oot fighting... Temps do fly, but after I've been in a fight, I feel so lousy, like an animal... We need to pot in some stricter rules and get away from this trend toward bigger, more physical players."

McEnroe Struggles In Memphis Opener

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The National Hockey League Board of Governors recessed its meeting Tuesday without resolving the plight of the financially strapped Colorado Rockies.

NHL President John Ziegler said that the board would reconvene "on 48 hours notice."

The recess allows a group of Denver businessmen who have expressed an interest in the Rockies to have more time to make a proposal to Peter Gillett, who owns the team. On Monday, Gillett requested to move his franchise to the Meadowsports Arena in East Rutherford, N.J.

"The reason we are in recess is that there was a substantial expres-

"I bet you won't see guys making [roughhouse] runs at each other in this game."

Dugay was right. In the first two periods, there were only four minor penalties, all directly related to game action, not attempting to gosom. Despite many honest, heartfelt checks and several exciting pileups in the goal mouth, there was not so much as a hint of a raised stick, a grudge hit or a desire to drop the gloves.

Nevertheless, many players have developed a double-standard code of honor: It is a disgrace to the sport to fight in an All-Star Game, so they don't, but it is a disgrace not to fight in regular season games, so they do.

As Boston's Rick Middleton, who was on his way to being a handsome man until a hockey career intervened, put it: "Intimidation is part of every team sport." You have to find out how much the other man will tolerate? That's right."

Or, as Washington All-Star Dennis Maruk said, "There's nothin' wrong with the gloves coming off... Sometimes you know, 'Boom!' a fight is almost what's needed." Like a release? "Yes; it'll always be a hard-hitting game, otherwise, the score would be 10-9."

Which, for further irony, probably would increase attendance in a league that has yet another team, this time the Colorado Rockies, seeking a franchise shift because of financial hard times.

Inside perhaps 500, at most, were watching.

Perhaps they knew that nobody ever got a game misconduct at practice.

The graceful pleasures of Tuesday night's

Rockies' Plight Unclear as Board Recesses

The Associated Press

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"The reason we are in recess is that there was a substantial expres-

sion of interest by the representatives of Colorado — senators, the governor, the business community, the Denver Post — in keeping the team there," Ziegler said. "Based on suggestions we've had, there may be the need to invest capital in the community. We have to investigate if it is real."

The Rockies would not be able

to move to the Meadowsports Arena, the New York Rangers chose to switch their home base there from Madison Square Garden. The Rangers did not indicate to the league whether they would be moving to New Jersey, though Ziegler said, "It is still an option they'd have."

The Rangers need no league approval for such a move since the Meadowsports Arena falls within their territorial rights. The Rockies would need unanimous approval from the 20 NHL teams to move to the Meadowsports.

The league also established a 15-man special committee to review all disciplinary procedures.

Steelers' Greene Decides to Quit

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — Defensive tackle Joe Greene, the original building block of the Pittsburgh Steelers dynasty and the cornerstone of the National Football League team's front four, said Wednesday that he was retiring after 13 seasons.

"This is the sixth straight week of playing and I've had a lot of travel," said McEnroe, who arrived for the \$225,000 championship the day after he was defeated by Ivan Lendl in his 10th title.

Vitas Gerulaitis, the No. 4 seed, prevailed over Peter Remert, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3. "I can play like this and win. I'll take it every time," said Gerulaitis, just getting over the flu. "That's a sign you're playing better when you can play 70 percent of your game and still beat a guy who's pretty good."

Terry Moor upset Harold Solomon 6-4, 6-3, and Roscoe Tanner swept by Tom Gullikson 6-4, 6-3.

Kenneth Jones 20, Lanes 23 (Trieptow 24); Los Angeles 13, Atlanta 17 (Anderson 22, Eschenbach 21); Milwaukee 28, Cincinnati 27; Richardson 24, Cartwright 20; Houston 12; Son Dishes 12; Malone 23; Hoyne 17; Williams 18; West 20; Green 19; Nicklas 19; King 27, Free 27.

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This past season, however, Greene was relegated to part-time status as the Steelers gave more playing time to Tom Breslin and experimented with a three-man line.

Greene, 35, announced his decision at a luncheon at Three Rivers Stadium, where he had been a scourge of opposing quarterbacks, running backs and offensive linemen.

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Art Buchwald

The Help Wanted Ads

WASHINGTON — A few weeks ago President Reagan, in response to a reporter's question on unemployment, replied that he had picked up the Sunday Washington Post and read 24 pages of Help Wanted ads. He said, "What we need to do is make more people qualified to go and apply for these jobs."



esting. "Wanted: Nuclear Energy Safety Inspector for Breeder Reactor Facility. I wonder what would be required of me."

"It's a snap. All you have to do is walk around the plant and if you see a water pipe leaking or a red light blinking, report it to the janitor."

"Is it safe?"

"Of course it's safe. They give you a white badge to wear, and if it turns a mottled green that means the reactor is giving off more radioactivity than the human body can absorb."

"What do I do then?"

"You clear everyone out of the building until the public relations people announce it's safe to go back in again."

"Well, it's a job," Frederico said, circling it. "Listen to this one. If you are unhappy in your present Data Systems Position, we are looking for The position we have open requires a Computer Programmer who can evaluate stress factors on aerospace high-tension materials, and devise new methods of factoring mathematical blueprints with bearing intensities of 8,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Starting salary \$40,000 a year, and medical benefits. That's more money than I can make as a psychiatric nurse."

"And the work is probably more fulfilling too," I said. "I wouldn't be surprised if you were put to work on the B-1 bomber."

"The ad says people will be interviewed tomorrow at the Holiday Inn in Bethesda."

"You can stop off there after your interview at the breeder reactor plant," I said.

Frederico said, "Hey, look, Saudi Arabia is advertising for a neurosurgeon, and they provide housing and servants with the job. What do you think?"

"Better talk it over with your wife. You'll be busy operating all day long, but she might get bored there with nothing to do. Do you see anything else that appeals to you?"

"Can I take the pages home with me and study them at my leisure with a dictionary?"

"Be my guest."

"Thanks a million. I didn't know there were so many jobs going begging these days."

"Neither did I. Thank God, President Reagan reads The Washington Post."

The approximately 3,500 (out of 5,500) television employees

© 1982, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

He circled it, and kept reading. "Do you know what a psychiatric nurse is supposed to do?"

"I would assume he or she must take care of mentally sick people, counsel them, provide them with drugs, and look after their physical needs."

"I did that when I was a chauffeur in the government," Frederico said brightly. "Most of the people I drove were crazy or they wouldn't be entitled to a chauffeur's car."

I encouraged him. "All it takes to be a psychiatrist nurse is common sense. You'd be perfect for the job."

Frederico circled that one.

"Here's one that sounds interesting. English Lessons Increase

The Associated Press

WIESBADEN, West Germany — About 94 percent of West German students took English lessons during the 1980-81 school year, a 15-percent increase over 1970-71, the federal statistics office reported.

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All my love, darling. Christine.

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